"V-E" DAY EXTRA

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PEACE IN EUROPE

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GERMANY SURRENDERS

Western Allies, Russia Receive Capitulation

REIMS, France, May 7 (AP)—Germany surrendered unconditionally to the Western Allies and Russia at 2:41 a.m. French time today.

The surrender took place at a schoolhouse which is the headquarters of Gen. Eisenhower.

The surrender which brought the war in Europe to a formal end after five years, eight months and six days of bloodshed and destruction was signed for Germany by Col.-Gen. Gustav Jodl, who is the new chief of staff of the German army.

It was signed for the Allied Supreme command by Lt.-Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, chief of staff for Gen. Eisenhower.

It was also signed by General Ivan Susloparoff for Russia and by Gen. Francois Sevez for France.

Gen. Eisenhower was not present at the signing, but immediately afterward Jodl and his fellow delegate, Gen. Admiral Hans Georg Friedeburg, were received by the Supreme Commander.

The surrender was announced officially after German broadcasts told the German people that Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz had ordered the capitulation of all fighting forces, and called off the U-boat war.

Joy at the news was tempered only by the realization that the war against Japan remains to be resolved, with many casualties still ahead.

The end of the European warfare, greatest, bloodiest and costliest war in human history—it has claimed at least 40,000,000 casualties on both sides in killed, wounded and captured—came after five years, eight months and six days of strife that overspread the globe.

Arrogant German armies invaded Poland September 1, 1939, beginning the agony that convulsed the world for 2,319 days.

Unconditional surrender of the beaten remnants of Hitler's legions first was announced by the Germans.

The historic news began breaking with a Danish broadcast that Norway had been surrendered unconditionally.

The world waited tensely. Then at 9:35 a.m., [illegible] came the Associated Press flash from Reims, France, telling of the signing at General Eisenhower's headquarters of the unconditional surrender at 2:41 a.m. French time (8:41 a.m. E.D.T.). Germany had given up to the Western Allies and to Russia.

London went wild at the news. Crowds jammed Piccadilly Circus. Smiling throngs poured out of subways and lined the streets.

Cheers went up in New York. Toronto and Montreal, too, and paper showered down from skyscrapers.

Grand Admiral Karl Doenitz in an order broadcast today ordered all his Nazi U-boats to cease hostilities and reports from Stockholm said V-E Day might be proclaimed without a battle for Norway.

The Flensburg radio broadcast a three-day old order of the day by Doenitz to his submarine crews telling them:

"Crushing superiority has compressed us into a very narrow area. Continuation of the struggle is impossible from bases that remain."

Unconfirmed advices from Stockholm—repeated later by the Allied-controlled Luxembourg radio—said the Germans already had affixed their signature to Allied surrender terms for Norway.

Great Britain was clearly expecting a V-E Day announcement at any time. London began to dress up for the big occasion by draping flags on some downtown buildings.

Prime Minister Churchill was declared to be busy at his desk, but close-mouthed as to his plans. The British Cabinet stood by for any possible emergency session.

The political correspondent for The London Evening News said "Mr. Churchill is today expected to broadcast from the Cabinet Room at 10 Downing Street that the war in Europe is over."

Famous Figures Released

ITTER, Austria, May 5 (AP).—Former French Premiers Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud and Gens. Maurice Gamelin and Maxime Weygard were freed from months of German political imprisonment yesterday when two battalion of the 36th "Texas" Infantry Division fought their way into Itter Castle.

The BBC said that Kurt Schuschnigg, former Premier of Austria, Leon Blum, former Premier of France, and Martin Niemoeller, famous anti-Nazi German pastor; all were rescued by the Americans farther to the south near the Brenner Pass, after having been removed from the same prison that housed Daladier, Gamelin, Reynaud and Weygand.

The world-famous four French leaders were among a number of other famous persons who were liberated.

Among them were a sister of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, a former head of the French trade unions, and tennis champion Jean Borotra who, in a melodramatic fashion, got out of the castle at noon to bring word to American troops of the plight of those imprisoned.

Elements of the 12th Armored and 103rd "Cactus" Divisions and the 753rd Tank Battalion figured in the release of the famous figures.

Tonight they were en route to an American general's command post for a conference and dinner.

In Paris it was announced that Andrew Francois Poncet, former French Ambassador to Berlin and Rome had been liberated by French troops in South Germany. Albert Sarraut, former president of the French Council and Francisco Nitti, president of the Italian Ministerial Council also were freed.

For all the Americans knew, as the tanks and footsloggers moved up through roads and hills alive with SS men offering last minute resistance, this was the last important engagement of the war, since back at Innsbruck arrangements were being made for all fighting in Austria to cease tomorrow.

The Americans lay at a farmhouse in the woods just below the castle at 2 p.m. when Borotra came up the road, accompanied by a guard to tell how a German 88 gun had knocked out a 12th armored tank which had made its way to the castle last night and had shelled the castle this morning.

He led another company of the battalion back up the road to surround the German defenders.

"I've been waiting two years to get back into uniform," the famous bounding Basque said.

To get to the United States forces he waded a river posed as a refugee, and came through the German lines.

Berlin announced April 5, 1943, that Daladier, now 60 and Gamelin, 72 had been claimed by the German Government and removed to German prisons to prevent "establishment of a counter-government" under Allied auspices.

Both had been held by the Vichy Government of Marshal Petain from shortly after the German defeat of France in 1940.

Reynaud, also arrested by Vichy in 1940, was taken by the Germans after the Allied invasion of North Africa in November, 1942.

Weygand, who remained loyal to the Vichy Government after his defeat in the field by the Germans was arrested by the Germans later in November, 1942, as a hostage for Gen. Henri Giraud, who had escaped from a German prison and joined the Allies.

Gamelin, scholarly soldier once hailed by the Allied world as the best-trained French military man since Napoleon, was generalissimo in command of both the French and British Expeditionary Forces at the start of the war.

Symbol of Hope and Encouragement

Throughout the Darkest Days of the War, the Quiet, Graceful Courage and Resolute Strength of His Majesty King George VI Was a Symbol of Hope and Encouragement to the Peoples of the British Empire.

King and Queen Refused to Leave London; Shared Dangers of Blitz

LONDON, May 6 (CP)—The King and Queen rejected plans to evacuate the Royal Family to the country from London when German invasion was considered imminent back in 1940, it was disclosed today. They wanted to share the dangers and hardships with their people.

Now peace has come to Europe, and with it the revelation that no King and Queen in Britain's history has been closer to his subjects at war. The only occasions on which the Royal Standard did not fly from Buckingham Palace or Windsor Castle, both within the Greater London air-raid area, was when the King was visiting his forces or inspecting war factories.

When bombs fell almost nightly on London during the blitz the King and Queen drove—sometimes in a splinter-proof automobile—to cheer the homeless amid ruins of their houses and in streets filled with still-blazing debris.

Six times enemy planes damaged the Palace. Their Majesties spent many nights in a deep underground shelter while enemy planes and later flying bombs were overhead.

In one daylight raid by piloted planes the King and Queen, watching through a window, saw the bombs fall from the raider. In another, the Queen's private apartments were wrecked. Of several thousand windows in the Palace only a few score were left unbroken. Windsor Castle, however, escaped damage from enemy action.

When the Germans indiscriminately bombed Coventry the King motored to the stricken city and walked through the streets with unexploded time-bombs lying about.

Five times His Majesty left Britain to visit his fighting men and a few days before D-day motored to the south coast to review units of the invasion armada. It was just ten days after the first Allied soldier splashed on to the Normandy beaches that the King was there, and he visited Holland and Belgium last October. Previously he had inspected the British Expeditionary Force in France in 1939 and went to North Africa after the Allied landings, and later to Italy.

LED GREAT SHIPS OUT TO PRACTICE

Five times the King made the 700-mile journey from London to the north to inspect the Home Fleet, and led the great ships out to battle practice as they awaited an enemy who never came.

The King and Queen crossed to Northern Ireland by cruiser in June, 1942 to make their first inspection of the advance guard of the United States armies. At various times they reviewed units of the Canadian Army which prepared so long in southern England for invasion, and also visited R.C.A.F. squadrons.

Scores of Canadians were among the thousands of persons who received decorations from the King at regular investitures held in one of the magnificent rooms of Buckingham Palace. By the King's command everyone attending an investiture was allowed to bring two guests, so the Palace doors, guarded by the colorful Yeomen of the Guard have been opened during the war to a greater cross-section of people than ever before.

The King, wearing uniform almost every day, kept in closest touch with the day-to-day progress of the war. He had frequent conferences with Allied leaders, and especially with Prime Minister Churchill, who has lunched with the King at least once a week during his Premiership, except when one or the other was away from London.

Refusing any special privileges, their Majesties and the Princesses hold ration cards and clothing coupons like anyone else, and have kept strictly within the allotted quotas. Flower gardens at the Palace and other Royal residences were given over to growing of food and production on the Royal farms was increased greatly.

Their Majesties, in tours of England, Scotland and Wales visited hundreds of war factories, inspected parades, and talked to thousands of war workers and members of the services. There was little time for relaxation, but occasionally the King might be seen around Windsor Castle in a tweed lounging suit.

It was the King's hand, writing "George R.I." at the bottom of a parchment scroll of the Declaration of War at a Privy Council which placed the nation in war. The same Royal signature on another Privy Council scroll proclaimed the defeat of Germany.

Island Needs $2,000,000 In Bond Drive

With one week [illegible] the Eighth Victory Loan campaign remaining Vancouver Island has still to subscribe bonds to the value of $2,034,600 to reach its minimum objective of $10,640,000. Victoria, with $5,058,300 against a quota of $6,800,000, lacks $1,741,700.

Officials began to look toward substantial oversubscription, since every unit on the Island is ahead of the corresponding time in the Seventh Loan, but they also pointed out the objective in the current campaign is higher than before and that a considerable amount still remains to go over the top.

Official figures to the end of the week follow:

	[illegible]	[illegible]
Greater Victoria	$6,810,[illegible]	$5,0[illegible]
[illegible] Islands	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cowichan District	95,700	[illegible]
Courtenay-Comox	[illegible]	[illegible]
Nanaimo	[illegible]	[illegible]
Alberni-West Coast	114,050	[illegible]
Ladysmith	[illegible]	[illegible]
Totals	[illegible]	[illegible]

BULLETINS

COPENHAGEN QUIET

COPENHAGEN, May 6 (Sunday) (AP).—The Danish capital was quiet early this morning after a wild day of shooting and disturbances which included a brief but bloody battle between liberating British troops and German soldiers who were awaiting surrender.

ADVANCE ON PRAGUE

LONDON, May 6 (Sunday).—The Partisan controlled radio at Prague said at 12:29 a.m. (P.D.T.) today that British and American tanks were "advancing" on the capital city, apparently the scene of a battle between Czech Partisan and German forces. The broadcast said "we salute the British and American tankmen who are coming to help Prague."

—VANCOUVER, May 5 (CP).—James Wilson, 55, was killed when it early today by an automobile that did not stop at the scene of the accident.

Japs on Run Before British

CALCUTTA, May 7 (AP).—Allied armies swung eastward toward Thailand Sunday, pursuing the Japanese retreating from their decisive defeat in the Battle of Burma.

The communique said the enemy was withdrawing toward Moulmein across the Gulf of Martaban east of the liberated capital of Rangoon with the British Fourteenth Army in pursuit.

In the [illegible] the British were driving beyond captured Pegu, 50 miles north of Rangoon and near the head of the gulf where the main railway swings back southeast 80 miles into Moulmein.

More than 110 miles north of Pegu, other forces fighting five miles east of Toungoo were headed toward the mountains of Karenni in Eastern Burma, blocking the way into Thailand.

The campaign to open Rangoon for the flood of Allied shipping was progressing speedily.

Arrest Nephew of Benito Mussolini

ROME, May 6 (Sunday) (AP).—A Swiss Telegraphic Agency dispatch from Berne quoting frontier reports said today that Vito Mussolini, nephew of the fallen Duce, has been arrested by Partisans in Northern Italy [illegible] other Fascists.

Vito Mussolini was the editor of Popolo D'Italia of Milan, a Fascist newspaper.

Canadian Milestones in Struggle With Germany

By ROSS MUNRO

LONDON (CP).—When Prime Minister Chamberlain told the world September 3, 1939, that Britain would stand by her word to invaded Poland, Canadian participation in the war thus declared started at once.

Already serving in the R.A.F. was a group of Canadian airmen trained in Britain and they went into their fighting roles immediately though Canada's formal declaration of war followed the Mother Country's by a week.

In the months that followed, the Dominion set about the groundwork of war organization that gradually converted her into one of the important arsenals of fighting democracy.

While at home men stepped into their first battle-dress and the Government concluded negotiations for air training of Empire flyers on a vast scale, Canadians in the R.A.F. flew on early bombing raids, of mere token significance by present-day standards of air strength.

A week before Christmas, 1939, the first contingent of Canadian troops was revealed to have reached Britain, and five days after Christmas a second contingent was safely in the British Isles.

In February, the personnel of the first R.C.A.F. squadron reached Britain and fresh troops arrived. Norway was invaded in early April and the Canadians were ordered to prepare for their first action of the war, but the orders were cancelled.

Canadian names appeared in R.A.F. casualty lists, and further groups of Canadians in battle-dress reached the country. Then Germany thrust through the Low Countries.

ORDERS CANCELLED

The German invasion westward became the Battle of France and the Canadian 1st Division got ready to embark. The defence of France was a debacle, and again sailing orders were cancelled. A few Canadian officers and men who had gone to France earlier were withdrawn.

The eyes of the German High Command turned to Britain, and the Luftwaffe carried blows of increasing weight across the Channel.

Invasion talk was in the air and the Canadian troops in England went through defence exercises. Plans for the formation of a Canadian Corps were mentioned.

Troops of the 2nd Canadian Division arrived in August as the Battle of Britain speeded up, with Canadians in R.A.F. squadrons helping defend the skies.

Canadian airmen fighting in the Battle of Britain helped build up the count of 1,000 attacking enemy planes destroyed in three weeks.

Canadian troops moved into defensive positions on the invasion coast as the R.A.F. broke the back of daylight attacks but Canada lost her finest liner, the Empress of Britain, to German bombers.

As the year ended, the first graduates of the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan arrived in Britain from Canada.

Through the Winter months Britain took the blitz and survived it. The 1st Canadian Corps was formed and Canadian tunnellers went to Gibraltar to help improve the defences of the fortress. There were formal announcements that the Royal Canadian Navy was growing in size, though numbers of particular types of ships could not be revealed because of the interested enemy.

The first R.C.A.F. fighter squadron was formed and Canadian troops kept coming across the Atlantic while those in training in Britain polished up their soldiering by manoeuvres.

In September, 1941, as the Germans marched east in their Russian campaign, Canadian troops made their first headlines with a raid on Arctic Spitsbergen. Canadians in an R.A.F. fighter wing went to the Russian front and the R.C.A.F. became active with Coastal Command.

Malta was put to trial by the German and Italian air forces in the new year and Canadians flew in the island's seemingly hopeless defence. Canadians now served in several theatres, numbered some 200,000 in battle dress and 100,000 in the uniform of the air force.

The name of the R.C.A.F. was well known to the enemy by now. An R.C.A.F. Coastal Command unit earned the nickname Demon Squadron for its kills.

Returning from Canada after a [illegible] for consultation purposes, Gen. McNaughton carried out plans for the formation of the Canadian First Army.

May 30, 1942, R.C.A.F. crews flew in what then was the greatest bombing operation of all time. The force of 1,000 bombers that roared out from the British Isles hit Cologne. As Malta kept up its gallant defence, a Canadian in the R.A.F., George Beurling, piled up a score as a fighter pilot that made him one of the war's greatest flying aces.

DIEPPE RAID

In the early Summer a special Canadian force undertook elaborate combined operations exercises and struck August 19 at Dieppe. The big raid was fierce and costly but the Luftwaffe was lured into one of its greatest defeats of the war while the Allies achieved an effective formula for combined operations and learned lessons for the further use of men, planes and ships together.

At Fort Benning, Ga., Canadians went into training as paratroops and a specialized Canadian-United States shock force was formed.

In October a Canadian naval force in the North Pacific worked with United States forces in the occupation of the Andreanof Islands. As the year 1942 ended, R.C.A.F. bombers flew over the Alps to Italian targets with the R.A.F. Canadians flying R.A.F. bombers as well as their own were estimated at make up more than 25 per cent of the aircrew personnel of the parent force, R.C.A.F. squadrons overseas numbered more than 30.

Early in 1943, Canadian troops were promised action and a detachment representing units of the Canadian First Army joined the British First Army fighting in North Africa after the joint United States-British landings in which the Royal Canadian Navy helped.

Canadian corvettes operated in the Mediterranean while the British First and Eighth Armies and United States forces strangled the Axis there.

July 10, combined British and United States forces invaded Sicily, with the Canadian 1st Division forming part of General Montgomery's army.

INVASIONS MULTIPLY

The Canadians fought with distinction in an important campaign role, and then on the fourth anniversary of the start of the war landed on the toe of Italy with a British division.

In the meantime a joint Canadian-United States force occupied Kiska Island in the Aleutians without opposition.

While the Canadians in Italy were increased to the size of a corps and helped in the liberation of Rome and the ensuing drive into Northern Italy, preparations went forward for Canadian participation in the main invasion of Europe.

Months of intensive organization were climaxed when the Canadian 3rd Division on June 6, 1944, struck the Normandy beachheads as part of General Montgomery's powerful initial assault force. The 3rd was followed into battle by the 2nd and 4th (armored) divisions with which it made up part of the First Canadian Army.

British, Polish, Belgian and Netherlands troops also served under command of Gen. Crerar, who had succeeded Gen. McNaughton.

Canadian members of the joint Canadian-United States special service force, veterans of Kiska and Italy, took part in commando-like blows August 15 which knocked out German defences in the Southern France invasion before the main American-French forces landed. Canadian naval units shared in the initial operations.

As the pattern of the campaign on the Western Front developed Canadians played an increasingly important role. Dieppe was re-entered September 1 and the Gothic Line in Italy was broken September 2. Soon afterward Canadians crossed the Somme and later captured Boulogne and Le Havre.

In November Col. T. J. Ralston, Minister of National Defence, resigned as the reinforcement question became bitterly controversial. General McNaughton succeeded him.

In early February the assault on the Siegfried Line was successfully launched. Canadians serving in Italy were transferred to the Netherlands and joined Dominion troops in action there. Canadians crossed the Rhine March 23, then captured Emmerich. In April they completed entrapment of German forces still in Holland.

Italy fought on the Fascist side in the war from June 10, 1940, when it declared war on Britain and France until September 3, 1943, when it surrendered unconditionally to the Allies. Italy became a co-belligerent with the Allies October 13, 1943.

Royal Canadian Navy in Action as Epic European Invasion Began

On the morning of June 6, 1944, Canadians at home awoke to hear that the invasion of continental Europe had begun. The R.C.N. had been preparing for months for the invasion and when it came more than 100 ships and nearly 10,000 officers and men took part in the storming of the beaches of Normandy. Here is portrayed the vanguard of the invasion fleet heading for France. These are Landing Craft Infantry of the R.C.N. laden with equipment and troops of the Third Canadian Division.

Link Between World Wars

Grim reminder of the human cost of war, and grim link between the last war and this one is the memorial on the grounds of the Legislature Buildings—the tall granite monument with its bronze figure of a fighting man of 1914-18.

For while it is inscribed "To Our Glorious Dead 1914-1918," it carries upon the broad stones at its base almost every day freshly placed wreaths and sprays. Sometimes these are placed in memory of a man or a battle of that last war, but almost as often they are the tribute placed there by the folks at home who have lost someone across the seas in this war and for whom the memorial is the nearest approach to the grave they would have tended under other conditions.

Within the buildings, too, there are grim reminders of and links between the two wars. At the entrance to the Provincial Library is a gallery of Victoria Cross winners of 1914-18 and within a collection of V.C.'s of this war is being gathered.

In the rotunda off the large assembly room are five bronze plaques, bearing tribute to men of the 7th Battalion, the Victoria Fusiliers, the Gordon Highlanders, civil servants and journalists. And in their very presence is a reminder of today's casualty lists, today's "Roll of Honor."

Still further cementing the link between the two wars is the inscription on one of the plaques:

They gave their bodies to the Commonwealth and received [illegible] for their own memory praise that will never die.

CONQUERORS CONQUERED

Many conquerors have taken the road to world conquest but history offers no record of any who succeeded [illegible] the fullest extent of [illegible] dreams. The Caesars, the Alexanders, the Khans, the Napoleons all failed eventually. The 20th Century aspirant, Adolf Schicklgruber alias Hitler, failed also.

Vancouver Island Can Take Pride in Part Played in War

Vancouver Island will live long in the memory of Canadian servicemen and women, and of many members of United Nation services. For this Island has been the training ground of many of them, and a holiday centre for many others.

Traditionally a Navy and Army centre, the Island became an Air Force centre, with all three services maintaining training bases here. While Victoria has been a focal point it was only one of many points at which one or more of the three services set up establishments.

Not only has the Island been a training centre, but with war threatened from the Pacific it was for many months an important operational centre with large units of all three forces held ready here against the possibility of attack by Japan. Vancouver Island was the only section of the Dominion to come under enemy shellfire and that was of comparatively little account, consisting of a few shells lobbed at Estevan by a submarine which surfaced offshore.

PATROLS MAINTAINED BY NAVY AND AIR FORCE

Just how close war came to the Pacific Coast, and to Vancouver Island, is one of the stories still to be told. Seaward patrols were maintained for months on end by the Navy and the Air Force, while the Army and the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers were ready ashore. Linked [illegible] with them in a broad defensive [illegible] dozens of points, forest rangers and Provincial Police at remote posts, and [illegible] trained [illegible] Defence [illegible] in communities, and [illegible]

Another of the [illegible] be told [illegible] Provincial Police [illegible] week played in preparing for defence.

Nanaimo was the centre of a great small arms school and of other infantry training, and to the big camps there came men from all over Canada. British Columbia was introduced to whole regiments of Eastern men who were stationed there.

Similarly men came from all over Canada to train at the naval schools at Comox and Esquimalt, or to join in patrol work centred on the Island.

PATRICIA BAY WARTIME HOME

Patricia Bay, at one stage an R.A.F. as well as an R.C.A.F. training and operational base, was a wartime home not only for hundreds of Canadians but also for men of the Commonwealth from England, Scotland, Ireland, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and many other parts of the Empire who came to Canada under the Commonwealth Air Training Plan. In later months hundreds of men went to Comox for training in combined operations.

When Canada and the United States drove the Japanese out of the Aleutians this Island was a vital jumping off point.

Still another story that awaits the complete telling is that of communications set up on the Island against the possibility of invasion. These included roads, telephone and telegraph lines, camps at unpublished places and the whole broad field encompassed by plans for defence.

Heavy fortifications in the form of coastal guns and anti-aircraft batteries were set up and manned day after day. Artillerymen trained on the Island have gone on, when the need for them eased here, to play their part in many combat areas.

Vancouver Island can be proud of the part it has played.

VICTORIOUS DEFEATS

But even in this department the Nazis must have acknowledged defeat when the Japanese after the first B-29 bombing raids proclaimed "We should not think that we have been passively attacked but that we have actively pulled the enemy toward us."

Navy Destroys 18 Enemy Submarines

Ships of the Royal Canadian Navy have been credited with sinking 18 enemy submarines, most of them in the Battle of the Atlantic convoy routes, and shared in destruction of 23 others. In addition, eight "probables" have been listed, according to Ottawa announcements.

Eight were sunk by corvettes, five by destroyers and five by frigates, in some cases by joint attacks of Canadian vessels, and in four cases with outside assistance. Royal Navy ships contributed to three sinkings and American vessels and a plane to another.

Dates of the sinkings, and the ships to which they were credited, were:

In 1941—November 24, corvettes Chambly and Moose Jaw.

In 1942—September 18, destroyer Assiniboine; November 10, corvette Oakville.

In 1943—January 26, corvette Ville de Quebec; February 1, corvette Port Arthur; May 25, corvette Regina; October 1, destroyer St. Croix.

In 1944—January 4, corvettes Snowberry and Calgary; April 4, frigate Waskesiu; May 31, corvette Chilliwack, assisted by other ships and R.N. destroyer; June 6, destroyer St. Laurent assisted by frigate Swansea; June 13, frigate Prince Rupert assisted by two U.S. ships and a plane; July 6, frigate Swansea assisted by R.N. sloop; September 6, destroyer Haida and R.N. destroyer after U-boat attacked by plane; October 16, destroyer Ottawa assisted by destroyer Kootenay; November 3, frigate Saint John assisted by frigate Swansea.

In 1945—February 16, corvette St. Thomas; April 2, frigate Annan.

The British chased the Italians out in January, 1941, and held off Rommel's attack during an epic 17-month stand. But in June, 1942, Rommel swept in successfully. Tobruk fell a fourth time, in November, 1942, when Montgomery drove out the Afrika Korps and kept them on the run all the way to Tunisia.

R.C.N. Writes Glorious Page in Naval History

OTTAWA.—Writing glorious pages in Canadian naval history, the Royal Canadian Navy in five years of war made a major contribution to the United Nations' victory by its service in the North Atlantic.

The Navy saw early action when its few peacetime ships and men were thrown into the Battle of the Atlantic soon after the outbreak of war.

As the war extended and the convoy of men and supplies to Britain became a heavier and still heavier obligation, the Canadian Navy grew and accepted greater and still greater responsibilities.

Cold statistics tell this magnificent story.

The Royal Canadian Navy has grown from 1,774 men and 17 ships at the outbreak of war to 90,000 men and 930 ships, of which 373 are fighting ships, together with 6,000 Wrens.

It has convoyed safely 222,000,000 deadweight tons of shipping across the North Atlantic.

In the Summer of 1944 it provided 100 per cent of close escort for all trade convoys from North America to the United Kingdom, and during this period also provided warships which made up about 30 per cent of all support force groups in the North Atlantic.

Largest convoy of the war, 167 ships carrying more than 1,000,000 tons of cargo, was safely escorted by Canadian ships.

Ships or personnel of the navy have taken part in the invasions of North Africa, Sicily, Italy, Northern France, Southern France and Greece, and participated in the landings at Dieppe and in the Aleutians.

VANCOUVER ISLAND ONLY PART OF CANADA UNDER FIRE

Vancouver Island was the only part of the Dominion actually to experience enemy shellfire, and it was not serious. A few months after declaration of war on Japan a submarine lobbed a few shells ashore at Estevan, on the West Coast, but succeeded only in causing a few broken windows.

One of the least glamorous, but still an essential naval activity on the West Coast, was the day in, day out patrolling of thousands of miles of rugged British Columbia coastline. Corvettes, minesweepers, converted yachts and scores of small craft participated, and one of the outstanding contributions was that made by the Fishermen's Reserve.

Canadian Navy ships played an important part in the invasion of the Aleutians by Canadian and American forces, which beat back a Japanese threat to the North American continent.

In the East the enemy made its greatest threats in the Gulf of St. Lawrence and at Halifax. Submarines actually operated in the gulf in the Summer and Autumn of 1942 and caused losses there and returned late in 1944. In June, 1943, submarines attempted to close off Halifax harbor with mines, but Canadian minesweepers cleared them away so efficiently that convoy sailings continued without practical interruption.

Canadian ships and men saw action in the following areas: North Atlantic, North Pacific, Arctic convoy route to Russia, Caribbean Sea, coast of North Africa, coast of Sicily, Italian coast, English Channel, Bay of Biscay, Norwegian coast, Aleutian Islands, coast of Normandy, coast of Southern France, Adriatic Sea and Aegean Sea.

Among the provinces only Ontario exceeded British Columbia in the number of men and women in naval uniform. Enlistments from Ontario consisted of 36,415 men and 2,463 women, compared with 11,234 men and 698 women from British Columbia.

DESTROYED 23 SUBMARINES AND 44 SURFACE SHIPS

Canadian warships destroyed or shared in destruction of 23 enemy submarines and probably destroyed eight others.

They have sunk, or shared in sinking, 44 enemy surface vessels and damaging 26 others, and captured one enemy vessel.

The Navy has lost 23 warships. Casualties numbered 1,772 dead, 294 wounded, 87 prisoners of war, and 60 missing.

With the Battle of the Atlantic won, the Navy is preparing to play its part in the Pacific. The cruiser Uganda is already in the South Pacific and it has been announced a second cruiser, the Ontario, plus aircraft carriers, destroyers and frigates will also serve in that theatre.

Canada's small-ship Navy carried a tremendous load in the early stages of the Battle of the Atlantic, and if any particular type of ship could be given credit for winning that battle and making possible the vast air and land battles of Europe, it was the corvette. These valiant vessels formed the mainstay of the Canadian Navy during the most bitter days of the U-boat campaign.

As the war progressed larger, fast ships, including destroyers and escort aircraft carriers, together with long-range aircraft made their contribution to the fight against Nazi submarine wolf packs.

But while the Atlantic gave the Navy its greatest opportunity and wrote the most brilliant pages in Canadian naval history, R.C.N. ships and men traveled much farther afield. Before the United States became a belligerent Canadian ships patrolled Pacific waters to guard against German surface raiders. Early in the war H.M.C.S. Prince Robert captured the German ship Weser and brought her to Victoria. The Weser ultimately was added to ships serving the United Nations.

GALLANT MEN WIN HOME AND FOREIGN AWARDS

Reflecting the gallant record of the Canadian Navy as a whole were awards to personnel totalling 1,214. Of these 17 were foreign awards given to Canadians by the United States, Poland, Norway, Greece, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands and Russia.

Behind the story of ships at sea are other stories of construction of ships and training men to serve in them. Canadian shipyards which had never before built a ship of war turned out hundreds of minesweepers, corvettes, frigates, Algerine escorts, Fairmile motor launches, naval tugs, supply ships and many other types of craft. Victoria played its part in this, too.

Training, which began in limited and often makeshift classrooms on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, expanded with the need. Main training base in the later stages of the war was at Cornwallis, N.S. Specialized training was given in such establishments as the communications school at St. Hyacinthe, Que., believed to be the largest school of its kind in the British Empire, at the combined operations training base at Comox, Vancouver Island, and at other naval training establishments and Canadian universities.

Vancouver Island has played an important role in this field, not only for the facilities available but also in personnel. Reservists by the score stepped into active service uniforms almost on the day war was declared. Later Royal Roads, the Naval College, was re-established near Victoria.

H.M.C.S. Givenchy, H.M.C.S. Naden and H.M.C. Dockyard are names that loom large in the history of the Canadian Navy in this war.

As war brought the Navy to new peaks of responsibility it opened the way for the first time for women to don naval uniform with the organization of the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service. Over 6,000 enlisted and besides Canada served in Newfoundland, Washington, New York, in Great Britain and Ireland.

Dunkerque

The greatest withdrawal [illegible] in the history of armed conflict—that was Dunkerque.

From May [illegible] to June 4, 1940, Britain evacuated [illegible] British and some French and Belgian troops with 222 naval vessels, 665 other craft and the help of some French naval and merchant ships.

Britain admitted 30,000 of her soldiers were killed, wounded or missing, conceded the loss of 1,000 guns and all the transport and armored vehicles of the army of the north.

Epic of Malta

Malta, Britain's bastion off the toe of Italy in the Mediterranean, held for a time the hardbitten title of "most bombed spot on earth," a distinction later taken by some points on the French invasion coast and in Germany itself.

Between June, 1940, and October, 1942, Malta absorbed — without flinching — 1,660 bomb raids in which 1,386 civilians were killed and 8,704 buildings were razed or partly destroyed.

Between September, 1941, and June, 1942, German and Italian planes dropped an average of 500 tons of bombs night and day with the dual purpose of downing Britain's tight little "Eastern Gibraltar" and screening Axis troop and supply movements to hard-pressed [illegible] Rommel in North Africa.

Canadian Army Photo

Ortona—a historic name to men of the 1st Canadian Corps. It was in this Italian seaport that soldiers from this Dominion fought crack Nazi troops from house to house in a week-long battle of fierce intensity before driving the Germans headlong in retreat, in one of the toughest actions of the Italian campaign. This fine action picture shows Canadian tanks breaking into the city as R.C.A.M.C. men rush to attend the wounded.

Canadian Warriors Had Big Part in Defeat of Axis Powers

On June 6 1944, in precise team-work with British and United States brothers-in-arms Canadian warriors took part in history's mightiest invasion. Canadian Army units landed in the first assault wave on the Normandy beach. Canadian air force squadrons bombed key points and gave protection to land and [illegible] off U-boat interference transporting troops and shelling coastal fortifications.

More than 100 ships and 10 000 men of the Royal Canadian Navy took part in this huge operation. Canadian craft have also served in most of the Mediterranean landings. Many of Canada's naval men had never seen an ocean before 1939 but today they are tried seamen.

When U-boats were sinking 1 000 000 tons of North Atlantic shipping a month, the R.C.N. did half the convoy escorts. Now it does virtually all and has become a striking power against surface craft as well.

The toughness of the "scrappy" Canadian soldiers is almost legendary. In 1943 they took part in some of the heaviest fighting in the Sicilian campaign. Since then they have inched up Italy, helped pierce the Gothic Line before the hard siege of Rimini and the Po and reached the plain of Lombardy. In France they battered crack Nazi troops at Carpiquet, Caen and Falaise.

The Canadian First Army freed the Channel ports of Le Havre, Dieppe (where hundreds of Canadians fell in 1942), Boulogne, Calais, Ostend and in the grimmest struggle of all captured the Scheldt estuary to clear shipping into Antwerp. With a toehold in Germany itself the last drive was on.

Infantrymen from Victoria and their comrades-in-arms from all over the Dominion cleared the Hochwald in bitter fighting and swept across the Rhine in Field Marshal Montgomery's final offensive into Holland and the heart of Germany.

Many Canadian soldiers had been overseas since December, 1939. Two months later they were joined by the first Royal Canadian Air Force unit, and fighter squadrons soon followed.

The story of Canada's flyers is an epic one. Lads from peaceful farms, offices and schools have streaked through flak-torn skies and loosed destruction on [illegible] manned 42 wholly R.C.A.F. squadrons and supplied many more thousands of air crew for the Royal Air Force.

Thousands of tons of bombs dropped by Canadians aided in the softening up process which made invasion possible. A week after D-Day they were operating from an airfield in Normandy. A few months later they were taking off from Belgium and the Netherlands to shorten further the attack range to the Swastika's core. In Burma and India, from the Mediterranean to the Aleutians, men of the R.C.A.F. kept blasting away at the enemy.

When war began Canada had only a handful of flyers. Faced with the need to hold the Luftwaffe while girding themselves to smash it, Canada, the United Kingdom, Australia and New Zealand signed an agreement in December, 1939.

This was the birth of the gigantic British Commonwealth Air Training Plan, a victory blueprint to produce 128 000 air crew—55 per cent of them Canadians—and 95 400 ground crew—98 per cent Canadians. The R.C.A.F. administered it, and Canada had a major share in its financing. After 16 to 20 months of training, men from all parts of the Commonwealth streamed overseas as gunners, bombers, wireless operators, navigators and pilots.

Manned by 10 000 men, Canada's merchant navy carried the sinews of war to all parts of the globe. Men, munitions and food were borne to Europe's invasion ports and to the United Kingdom, Soviet Union, Africa, India, Australia and New Zealand. More than 1 000 Canadian seamen have been casualties.

Chief Architect of Victory

PRIME MINISTER WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

The man who inspired the people of Great Britain to their "finest hour" and who gave superb war leadership to the British Commonwealth of Nations in its titanic struggle against the German Reich. He it was who rallied his countrymen, and indeed the whole free world, in the dark days following Dunkerque, and who by his courage, eloquence and determination gave to them the unshakeable belief that "let all strive without failing in faith or in duty, and the dark curse of Hitler will be lifted from our age."

Impact of War Made Canada A Leading Allied Arsenal

It was natural that Canada would become a leading arsenal because of its geographical position and enormous resources. Existing manufacturing industries were expanded and converted, science helped build new ones like synthetic rubber and optical glass [illegible] platinum, radium; second in gold, aluminum, nickel [illegible] molybdenum; third in copper, zinc, lead, silver, arsenic; fourth in magnesium—this is Canada's standing.

With the expansion of the aluminum industry to a peak six times that of prewar days, development of facilities for producing magnesium, large extension of all other operations and revival of old mines, mining and metallurgy have reached a new high, although gold output has dropped because of the other greater demands.

In 1943 more than 65 000 workers were employed in non-ferrous mines, smelters and refineries, and production values exceeded $500,000,000.

"Made in Canada" steel has fought on all world battlefronts in one form or another of mechanical destruction. Since war began quantities turned out have more than doubled to place Canada as the fourth greatest steel producer among the United Nations.

Manpower and materials were mobilized for all-out war production. To convert from the relatively simple needs of peace to the specialized and ever-changing new demands was no simple task, but by undergoing an industrial evolution Canada speedily attained fourth place in United Nations production.

The output of 745 000 units of motor transport and fighting vehicles ranks in point value, $2 118 000 000 by the end of 1944, as the biggest job in the nation's production history, more than enough [illegible] the German army. It included 700 000 automotive and 45,000 armored vehicles such as tanks and self-propelled guns.

The value of all war production excluding general purchases, is about $8,550,000,000. The aircraft industry has turned out nearly 15 000 planes from small [illegible] have made [illegible] rounds of heavy and 4,250,000 000 rounds of small arms ammunition. Untold millions of small arms units, machine guns, bombs, signals and communications instruments have poured to the battlefronts for the armed forces of all the Allies. Only 30 per cent went to Canadians.

To deliver these fabulous quantities Canada's dormant shipbuilding industry came to life. By the end of 1944 more than 1 000 ships had been launched. These included freighters and 500 combat and other naval craft. The construction industry also boomed. Expanding war industries and defence projects called for plants, workers' homes, airfields, barracks, harbor installations, coastal batteries at a cost of $1 420 000,000.

Close to $2 000 000 000 in war supplies has been provided to the United Nations under Canada's Mutual Aid Plan. This is in addition to all the Canadian goods paid for by other nations as well as $2 700 000 000 of financial aid extended to the United Kingdom to buy supplies. Canada's harbors are among the finest and have been among the busiest.

In laboratories already renowned for peacetime research, the scientists of this Dominion developed deadly explosives, powerful healing drugs and strange new wartime substitutes.

Half a hundred chemical and explosives plants sprang up. [illegible] tablets for the navy, vitamin rations, a $51 000 000 synthetic rubber plant, new [illegible] of producing T.N.T. and R.D.X. are but a few of the war achievements.

Outstanding Leader of a Great Nation

THE LATE PRESIDENT FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

Who as Chief Executive of the United States, and one of the great figures of the war, played a dominant role in Allied Councils and in concert with Prime Minister Churchill planned the main strategy of Anglo American operations. A forthright champion in the cause of freedom, of immense stature of mind and heart, he evoked from his countrymen the "effort, courage, sacrifice and devotion" he called for, and guided them to unprecedented heights in marshalling the power and resources of the New World to the rescue of the Old.

Ack-Ack Guns In Defence of British Skies

The flying bomb is, beyond doubt, a weapon of the future, and it is not improbable that General Sir Frederick (Tim) Pile as commander of Britain's Anti-Aircraft Command will go down in history as the General who won the first round against it.

It was General Pile's guns which in co-operation with fighter aircraft of Britain's Royal Air Force shot out of the sky 97 of 101 bombs that approached the coast of Southern England on a single day in the last week of the mass attack, despite the fact that the low altitude of the flying bomb, its small size and high speed made it an exceptionally difficult target.

Londoners took the A.A. guns to their hearts from the first big barrage of September 12, 1940. The mighty cannonade helped to maintain morale and it supplied that counter-irritant which was badly missed by Londoners in the battle of the flying bomb.

But London's guns did more than build up morale; they broke up the attacking day squadrons, so that the Royal Air Force fighters could get at them; at night they prevented enemy bombers from holding a straight course and they shot down three hundred of them by themselves. It was the A.A. guns that averted a concentrated bombing of London and every member of A.A. Command with the bow-and-arrow flash on his sleeve is a friend of the Londoner. The same observation stands for other parts of the country. When the German air force started its tip-and-run raids on the South Coast, in the Spring of 1943, A.A. Command put a stop to them by shooting down 88 of these low-flying fighter-bombers which were often invisible even at 800 [illegible].

LINE-UP OF BELLIGERENTS

[illegible]

United Nations: [illegible]

[illegible]

Axis: [illegible]

[illegible]

Churchill in War Traveled 160.000 Miles

Prime Minister Churchill, [illegible] travelled member of the Big Three, journeyed 160 000 miles for meetings with the late President Roosevelt, Marshal Stalin and heads of other United Nations, culminating at Yalta on February 4 when the final defeat of Germany was planned in masterful style.

Mr. Churchill met Mr. Roosevelt on eight occasions, Premier Stalin [illegible], General De Gaulle on five and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek once. In addition, he has met the leaders of Turkey, Egypt and Iran. These travels carried the Prime Minister across the Atlantic six times and to 14 countries.

First meeting of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt was on the Atlantic in August 1941 for the framing of the Atlantic Charter. The Prime Minister and Mr. Roosevelt met again at an historic Canadian conference at Quebec in August 1943 setting the stage for Italy's surrender. In between the United Nations were [illegible] of conferences at Washington and Ottawa in December of 1941 and January 1942. In June Mr. Churchill was again in Washington with Japan, the U-boat war and North Africa to be discussed.

Two [illegible] the Prime Minister and Marshal Stalin [illegible] Moscow [illegible] Teheran and the Western [illegible].

Casablanca, January 1943, was the unconditional surrender meeting of the British and American [illegible]. Mr. Churchill [illegible] Washington in May [illegible] North Africa.

The Big Three [illegible] at Cairo and Teheran [illegible] 1943. [illegible] June, July and August of 1944 [illegible] the latter month also saw Mr. Churchill [illegible].

It was Quebec again for Mr. Churchill and Mr. Roosevelt at [illegible] 1944 [illegible] Hyde Park. The Prime Minister made a [illegible] Moscow in October 1944.

November [illegible] Paris [illegible] Greece and January 1945 [illegible] Eisenhower and [illegible].

Implacable Leader of the Red Army

MARSHAL JOSEPH STALIN

Premier of the U.S.S.R. and Supreme Commander-in-Chief of the Red Army. Described as a "man of steel," he showed inexhaustible fortitude and will power during Germany's early successes against Russia, inaugurating the scorched earth policy that helped to foil the invading Nazi armies. A rugged realist he typifies the stern, implacable nature of the troops he directed to some of the war's greatest victories.

Modern Warfare Gives Rise to New Arsenal of Words

The Second Great War has given the world a [illegible] of new words [illegible].

Blitzkrieg and [illegible] overworked [illegible] mobile war and bombing.

Other German words [illegible] appeared in the news [illegible].

[illegible] carried out against [illegible].

Quisling [illegible] came out of [illegible].

New branches [illegible] like paratroops [illegible] W.A.C. [illegible] Wrens. New weapons [illegible] robot bombs [illegible] jet-propelled [illegible] L.C.P. [illegible] and tank.

Slang [illegible] bazooka [illegible] rocket gun, flak and [illegible] aircraft fire [illegible] bogeymen [illegible].

[illegible] airfield barracks [illegible].

The familiar [illegible] a new variation [illegible] meaning all [illegible] air.

Hitler became [illegible] many January 30 19[illegible].

INTUITION FAILED

The war that has come [illegible] started September [illegible] 1939 after Hitler [illegible] with Russia. He overran Europe until he finally turned on the Russians and was stopped on the East. He began firing generals and put his intuition to work.

Canadian Navy Lost 22 Fighting Ships in Sea War

Canada whose naval contribution to the Battle of the Atlantic has been one of the great [illegible] of the war [illegible] the loss of 22 fighting ships ranging from destroyers [illegible]. These figures do not include [illegible] liners and [illegible] used as [illegible].

[illegible] minesweepers [illegible] corvettes, [illegible] and a frigate [illegible].

[illegible]

They Directed Allied Armed Forces to Victory Over Germany and Italy

FIELD MARSHAL SIR BERNARD L. MONTGOMERY

Commander of British Group of Armies in Northwest Europe, Who Planned the Invasion of Normandy.

GENERAL OF THE ARMY DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Supreme Allied Commander of All Operations Against Germany on the Western Front

GENERAL H. D. G. CRERAR

Commander of the Canadian First Army in Its Operations on the Western Front

[illegible] SIR ARTHUR [illegible]

Deputy Supreme Allied Commander in Northwest Europe

FIELD MARSHAL SIR H. [illegible] ALEXANDER

Supreme Allied Commander in the Mediterranean Area

MARSHAL GREGORY [illegible]

Commander of White Russian Armies and [illegible] of Soviet Troops

LIEUT.-GEN. CHARLES [illegible]

Commander of [illegible] Canadian Corps in Italy and Northwest Europe

[illegible]

[illegible] SIR ARTHUR HARRIS

Commander-in-Chief of the R.A.F. Bomber Command

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ANDREW CUNNINGHAM

First Sea Lord [illegible] Chief of Naval Staff

GENERAL OMAR [illegible] BRADLEY

Commander of [illegible] Group of Armies in Northwest Europe

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Monday, May 7.

A Prayer of Thanksgiving

There is no one upon freedom's side who will not be profoundly stirred today by the declared victory in the Battle of Germany, the official act which brings down the curtain in Europe on the bloodiest and most savage war in human history. The natural rejoicing which such a victory inspires will everywhere be tinged with the sad realization of the bitter cost, one which has taken from the world twice in this century its first-born, its bravest and its best. Even while men raise their humble thanks to Providence for victory in a cause that once looked well-nigh lost, they will pause to remember those who made the supreme sacrifice and whose victory first this is. They served, to the glory of God.

Even while the events of the last few weeks had clearly pointed to the result which has been achieved by the United Nations in the field, there will be heartfelt relief that this, the main struggle, has been limited, and is now at its closing. A torn and bleeding Europe, blackened towns and broken dikes, millions of homeless and starving people—those mark the "might" that was once the boast of Hitler; these are the foul dividends of the cannon that the Nazis lauded over butter. Many Germans no doubt would be glad of the butter now, in a land facing starvation. The goose step of 1914 and the one-armed salute of 1939 have come to the same end. Defeat outright and complete in the field. "Might" does not supplant right, as it never can and never in human history will.

Not in any spirit of vain glory, but in grateful thanks for deliverance from a fate worse than death, all hearts upon our side will thank God for the victory. There will be deep and lasting pride in the steadfast faith and courage of our men, and in the triumphant success of their leaders. There will be frank recognition too, that no nation "won the war" but that it required the services of millions of men and women and long years of bitter strife to turn back this greatest threat to the civilization of the world.

But something more than all this is needed. There must be determination now to consolidate the peace, so that those who gave their lives in the mortal conflict will not have died in vain. And steadily to that cause will be needed the hand and the heart of everyone left standing after the final "cease fire."

Law of Retribution

The Biblical statement—"They who take the sword shall perish by the sword," has never been more terribly affirmed than during the past week. Benito Mussolini was the first to feel the impact. Pursued by his own countrymen he was caught like a scuttling rat and shot to earth under conditions that reflected his personal dishonor and moral disgrace.

It was reported that he cried at the last "Spare my 'life' and I will give you an empire." His only answer was swift dispatch to the mysterious empire of death. His body was taken in the city that had been the birthplace of his Fascist organization, tossed into an open square and publicly reviled by those who had once hailed him as the great "Il Duce." Such was the fate of one who had once boasted that he would rebuild the great Roman Empire. Ethiopia and the nations he had stabbed in the back were at once revenged.

The fate of Adolph Hitler, though shrouded in mystery, was not less disgraceful, since the higher he stood the more disastrously he fell. He had declared that "No one can be a Christian and a German at the same time." He had tried to glorify the lie and flashed the sword of hatred against the innocent and defenceless. He had doomed untold thousands to torture and death.

His fate, like that of Mussolini, illustrated the truth of the lines that Longfellow translated from the language that Hitler spoke:

The mills of God grind slowly, but they grind exceeding small;
Though with patience He stands waiting, with exactness grinds He all.

There is a core of terrible truth in the old Russian battle hymn that describes the thunder as God's clarion and the lightning as His sword. These may be only symbols, but they denote a terrific force hidden in the heart of the Universe for the punishment of the wrong doers. They indicate something more than the thunder of exploding bombs or the flash of the incendiary torch. They are emblems of a spiritual might inescapable and sure.

While mercy and truth are the heart of all Christian doctrine, truth still demands justice if order is to reign. Without law there would be chaos, not only in the material but also in the moral world, and if that law sometimes has to be severely inflicted it is that mercy and peace may endure. So from these terrible conflicts and events, the world may yet see a kinder and more peaceful order arise, as the landscape blooms more brightly after the storm.

Yet Another Pull

For the past week the Victory Loan campaign has again been going well. This third week finds the Vancouver Island bond total well over the 75 per cent mark. Ladysmith is again to be congratulated on maintaining [illegible] Nanaimo in a good second place, while Greater Victoria is now over the $5,000,000 figure.

Every unit on Vancouver Island is ahead now of its standing at the same time in the Seventh Loan. That in itself is a splendid tribute to the men and women who are fighting on the home front with their dollars. It must be remembered, however, that they have a greater task this time and that there can be no slackening of effort if the victorious Canadian troops overseas are to receive the support they have so gallantly won.

Canadians have been writing a glorious page in their history, and Vancouver Island can point with pride to the contribution it has made in men, money and material. The record is assurance that the job in this Victory Loan campaign will be carried through to as fitting a conclusion as our troops have achieved in Europe.

The war is not completely won until the successful achievement of each individual objective makes a success of the whole undertaking. Realization of our goal is an obligation resting with equal weight upon each one of us.

Postwar Music

Music is the universal language of mankind. At least it shares that distinction with painting and sculpture, which can also be appreciated by those of different tongues. But music is widest in its appeal. From the peasant in the field to the critical crowd in the opera house it exerts its charm and is most widely understood.

This mystic, elusive and intangible force can be put to many uses. It can set the feet tripping, it can soothe the sorrowing heart, can put fire into the martial tread or draw forth the sympathetic tear. All these have been its uses in the past; what shall be its distinctive note in the years to come?

Following the last war came a deluge of jazz and crooning that has not yet died away. Neither in poetry or music has the present war yet produced much that is outstanding or promises to endure. Perhaps it is that the scale is too great, the noises too varied to be encompassed in the scales by human ingenuity. But, when the sounds of war have died, when there is time and opportunity for inspiration and reflection, something permanent and of distinction may be evolved.

Let us hope that the postwar period will be rich in music to soothe the many hearts stricken by conflict, and to inspire humanity in its march toward a better world.

Seen in Passing

When "F for Freddie" the Mosquito bomber reaches this coast it will be like a homecoming. Since Freddie owed his birth to a spruce tree in a British Columbia forest, his native place can be depended upon to give him a welcome befitting the return of a son loaded with the honors of war.

The San Francisco Conference, with its many races and languages, must sound like a modern tower of Babel. Like its predecessor it is not likely to reach quite into heaven, but if it tops the clouds of international anarchy and lets in some daylight and order on the world it will have done well.

The fine fighting of Americans and Australians in the Pacific area has been over clouded of late by the overwhelming interest of dramatic conclusions in the European conflict. But the time is not far distant when this will be in the very spotlight of world affairs. In that last phase of the global war Canada will take its rightful share.

From "For the Fallen"

They went with songs to the battle, they were young,
Straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow.
They were staunch to the end against odds uncounted,
They fell with their faces to the foe.

They shall grow not old, as we that are left grow old.
Age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn.
At the going down of the sun and in the morning
We will remember them.

They mingle not with their laughing comrades again;
They sit no more at familiar tables at home;
They have no lot in our labor of the day time;
They sleep beyond England's foam.

But where our desires are and our hopes profound,
Felt as a well-spring that is hidden from sight,
To the innermost heart of their own land they are known
As the stars are known to the Night.

—LAURENCE BINYON

He that calculates the growth of trees has the unwelcome remembrance of the shortness of life driven hard upon him.
—DR. JOHNSON

One real world is enough.—SANTAYANA.

Dutch Have Meat Instead of Tulips

By L. S. B. SHAPIRO
North American Newspaper Alliance

WITH THE CANADIAN ARMY IN HOLLAND, May 2 (By Wireless) (Delayed)—Canadian and German troops today staged a preview for V-E Day, complete with the thrills of moving across no man's land [illegible] this morning, near the town of Rhenen, southeast of Utrecht. German troops removed barricades from the highway and stood aside as the first of a fleet of 300 British and Canadian trucks moved into the German lines to begin delivery of food to the starving Dutch.

Armed Germans, including S.S., idled by the roadside as Allied drivers, their eyes fixed stiffly on the road ahead, moved about a mile into the enemy defences to the dumping area. After five years of war, it was probably as difficult for German eyes to credit the scene as it was for the British and Canadians.

As the first trucks reached the dumping area, they halted and awaited the Dutch civilians who were supposed to be on hand to unload. When the latter failed to appear the British and Canadians began to do the job themselves. Slowly the reality of the scene dawned upon the Germans and, a few minutes late, they joined in to help unload. Enemy officers and men heaved boxes into neat piles along the roadside, and when the Dutch civilians arrived a curious scene confronted them. British, Canadian and German troops all working together.

NO CONVERSATION

No attempts at conversation were made. Some Germans smiled wanly; the majority merely worked like robots.

The dominating personality was the Dutch civilian commissioner for food. He hopped around delirious with joy, as he surveyed the mountains of food boxes for three and a half million stricken Dutch. He confirmed the story that Amsterdamers have been eating tulip bulbs for six months. A common method was to cook them like onions.

Tomorrow the people of Utrecht and Amsterdam will have their V-E Day preview, when the food reaches them. The Canadians are donating 200 trucks for the purpose of distributing food within the stricken area. A thousand tons were delivered by the Allies today, only enough to feed one-third of the stricken population for one day—but it is hoped to step up this amount so that the whole area will eventually be adequately supplied. The first items delivered were dehydrated soups, meat, biscuits, evaporated milk and special items for expectant mothers and babies.

The outstanding impression today was of the eagerness of the Germans to co-operate in this mission of mercy. One felt that they knew they would soon be asking mercy of humanity. As soon as the food was dumped, the regular Wehrmacht threw a guard around to protect the supplies against depredations by the Dutch S.S., who are apparently mistrusted by everybody including their own comrades.

Meanwhile the feeling is growing that Hitler's reported death may hasten the deliverance of the unfortunate Dutch civilians trapped with the German army in Northwestern Holland.

PERSONAL OATH

Canadian generals who have been in personal contact with high Nazi leaders in Western Holland during the last three days have a distinct impression that only their personal oath of loyalty to Hitler has kept resistance alive in the German army. Now that Hitler is dead it is confidently believed in Canadian army circles that resistance will collapse promptly despite the Doenitz call for continued effort.

Although Lt.-Gen. Bedell Smith, Eisenhower's chief of staff and Maj.-Gen. Francis de Guingand, Montgomery's chief of staff, joined in talks with Seyss-Inquart yesterday, Canadian officers have been in touch with the Nazis since Friday. Among Canadians who conducted the original negotiations somewhere along the battle line were a senior officer from Halifax and Kingston and Maj. Allen Magee of Montreal. The talks ranged over a wide variety of war subjects besides the immediate business of arranging safe conduct for food shipments to the starving Dutch.

It was clearly the impression of the Canadians that the German senior officers held themselves bound personally to Hitler by their oath and that their honor as soldiers would be sullied by surrender as long as Hitler lived. That is why last night's news of Hitler's death brought jubilation to Canadian troops who anticipate hourly the end of hostilities in Holland now that the way is open for the Nazi pocket to surrender honorably. There is also the greatest hope that the stricken Dutch west of the Grebbe line will be liberated without further battle or flooding.

Variety of Uniforms

Throughout the war Victoria was a centre where a greater variety of uniforms could be seen than in most places so far removed from the actual scene of hostilities. Concentration of training centres for Navy, Army and Air Force made Victorians conscious at all times of the demands of the services upon young men and women of the many parts of the Empire, and also educated them to the little distinctions of uniform adopted by many units. In addition, visiting Americans and visiting members of various other Allied forces made residents acquainted with the uniforms of these countries.

The will to live and he w[illegible] will keep one steadfast to the end.

THE SHADOW BEHIND THE VICTORY LOAN SALESMAN

Great Britain Has Proud Record of War

LONDON, May 3 (CP)—The cost of triumph over Germany has been a terrible one for Britain, but its payment will be a matter of grim pride for generations.

This sceptred isle has been a seat of war for nearly six years and part of what it cost can be told statistically.

In a nation of 47,000,000 people, 22,000,000 men and women were mobilized for direct war service, including 4,500,000, of which 467,000 were women, in the armed forces.

Of the crews who man Britain's merchant ships, 30,000 died up to 1945. By 1943 nearly 3,000 British merchant ships were sunk. The net tonnage of the merchant fleet dropped 17,300,000 to 13,500,000 gross tons despite construction of 4,300,000 gross tons in British shipyards in that period.

Civilian casualties totalled nearly 140,000, including more than 57,000 killed and nearly 80,000 injured by the Luftwaffe blitz, buzz bombs, V-2's, and Channel shelling. More than 23,000 women and more than 7,000 children died.

Enemy attacks destroyed or damaged 4,500,000 houses, almost one of every three houses in the kingdom.

Export [illegible] Britain lives by exports and by carrying the world's trade in British ships dropped to 28 per cent of the 1938 figure.

Bombings and the fear of bombings dispersed factories, complicated transportation, added miles to workers' daily journeys, but Britain supplied seven-tenths of the munitions requirements of the entire Commonwealth and empire, producing, taking nine items at random, 722 major warships, 13,000 field guns, 3,700,000 machine guns, 25,000 tanks, 900,000 trucks and other vehicles and 102,000 airplanes in the first five years of war.

ANOTHER SIDE TO STORY

But the story cannot be told in statistics alone.

Statistics cannot reproduce the blackout or the sickening desperation of fire and rescue workers who watched London collapsing into rubble or the horror of Coventry.

Statistics cannot explain the simple, undemonstrative, matter-of-fact doggedness and patience of the little men and little women of Britain to whom it never occurred to quit even when logic said they were beaten.

It takes more than statistics to turn disaster such as Dunkerque into melancholy triumph.

Statistics fall miserably to convey the monotony of rationed meals, invariable potatoes, inevitable cabbage, a suspicion of meat, an occasional faint suggestion of butter and cheese year after year.

Statistics cannot suggest wooden-soled shoes and insufficient clothing, threadbare and patched, weary with too much wearing, or the acute discomfort of stockingless, chilblained legs.

Statistics fail to tell of the vital and irreplaceable strategic accomplishment which was the preservation of Britain as a springboard for the Anglo-American air, sea and ground forces assault on the continent.

And who would try to reduce Churchill to statistics, that chunky figure of Britain's cigar-smoking Prime Minister? When Churchill appears John Bull sees himself exactly as he always imagined himself.

Disaster made Churchill Prime Minister—the disaster of the collapse in France and the retreat through Dunkerque—and Churchill rode the wave of disaster on a surfboard made of courage, frankness, noble purpose, shrewd strategy and a suggestion of pungent phrases and masterful expositions that kindled the imaginations of the world's free peoples.

CHURCHILL'S FRANKNESS

"I have nothing to offer but blood and toil, tears and sweat." So said Churchill in the House of Commons the day he became Prime Minister, May 13, 1940. The words swept the world and the world suddenly was aware that something very important had happened in London when Chamberlain resigned and Churchill formed a cabinet.

But Churchill had more than blood, toil, tears and sweat to offer. He had a policy and an aim.

"You ask what is our policy? I will say, it is to wage war, by sea, land and air, with all our might and with the strength that God can give us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

"You ask what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory—victory at all costs, victory in spite of all terrors, victory, however hard and long the road may be, for without victory there is no survival—let that be realized—no survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge and impulse of the ages, that mankind will move forward toward its goal."

Mussolini rode the coattails of conquest looking for loot, and contempt joined anger in Churchill's voice in the Commons that other enemy who, without the slightest provocation, coldly and deliberately, for greed and gain, stabbed France in the back.

"Hitler." Denunciations, ridicule, contempt, jibes, growls poured from John Bull's lips with infinite variety. But Hitler is likely to remain forever

This wicked man, the repository and embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatred, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shames."

With France in ruin and Britain alone against the exultant German might, Churchill chose Bastille Day, 1940, to underscore the Empire's fighting purpose with a broadcast reminder to the world that "this is no war on chieftains or princes, of dynasties or national ambitions. It is a war of peoples and causes."

The symbols of many of those clustered in London—exiled governments. De Gaulle had come by way of Dunkerque and formed in the British capital the nucleus of a great, fighting French resurgence, and the city on the Thames became the wartime capital of the Dutch, Poles, Belgians, Norwegians, Yugoslavs, Czecho-Slovaks and others.

Beset and threatened, Britain, at Churchill's direction, took at least two steps that produced bleak unhappiness reflected in the Prime Minister's words—firing on units of the French fleet at Oran and elsewhere to prevent their capture by the Germans, and closing the Burma Road to placate a prowling Japanese aggression which Britain was unprepared to resist.

On the latter Churchill's words to the Commons were a sombre admission of the force of circumstances—"His Majesty's Government were not unmindful of the various obligations accepted by this country. . . . His Majesty's Government were, however, also bound to have regard to the present world situation, nor could they ignore the dominant fact that we are ourselves engaged in a life and death struggle."

The struggle was becoming desperately grim when he spoke. The great air blitz of 1940, Hitler's and Goering's supreme effort to knock Britain out from the air, had begun in June and had been stepped up to an apparently endless torrent of fire and explosion by the week of August 10—but before the end of the month Churchill was able to report to the Commons that R.A.F. pilots, making the Spitfire the world's most famous plane, were winning the Battle of Britain.

He made his report, as always, in words never to be forgotten—". . . the British airmen, who undaunted by odds, unwearied by their constant challenge and mortal danger, are turning the tide of the World War by their prowess and by their devotion. Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

There were further disasters still to come. Field Marshal Rommel's Afrika Korps threatened Egypt and the Suez. Field Marshal Wavell's army was impoverished deliberately for the hopeless and dauntless but gallant defence of Greece, and the Japanese at last struck in the Pacific.

TREND TO VICTORY

But as the months passed the Prime Minister was able to report to the House an increasingly hopeful outlook.

Even in 1940, with the blitz still raging, he was able to report that the Mediterranean fleet had been doubled in strength, that Middle East armies were being strengthened and that Malta already was becoming a legend of heroism.

As the years were fought through, a fuller picture of Britain's part in the world-wide war began to emerge in the Prime Minister's speeches as well as in news headlines which blazoned the successes and reverses of the forces of the kingdom and Empire on the front page of every country.

The submarine menace was met and defeated as warships convoyed supplies through wolf packs and warplanes battered U-boat factories and harbors. Despite terrible losses from Axis air attacks the Mediterranean was a usable supply route.

In Northern waters the fleet took supply ships to Russia intact frequently with heavy loss, through the perilous voyage to Murmansk. British troops acted jointly with Russians to occupy Iran and guarantee an even more important Persian Gulf supply road to the Soviet Union.

The Graf Spee and the Bismarck are reminders that few German warships evaded the tight blockade of the continent by the British and those few not for long.

The Suez vital link in Allied strategy, was held by the British. The Italian Empire of Abyssinia and Eritrea was conquered in a campaign which culminated at Italian army of [illegible] men and the British and peoples and [illegible] already were Free French seized Syria. The British smashed the intrigue at Iraq.

The full contribution of the R.A.F., like that of the American Air Force, will not be known until enemy as well as Allied records can be studied. One of the greatest contributions probably was made by the Western Desert air force which developed the methods on which all American and British tactical air forces rely.

The British fleet was the chief sea factor in the European operations—the invasion of North Africa and the invasion of Normandy.

BATTLE HORRORS

In the latter months of the war the United Kingdom's ground forces were outnumbered by the great armies which the United States committed to the European campaigns, but Caen, Walcheren, Arnhem and Reichswald stand beside El Alamein as monuments to the British army's part in the Allied campaigns.

British scientists and engineers made notable contributions to Allied equipment—artificial harbors which fed beachheads at Normandy, the miracle of radar magic-eye instruments and techniques for bombing through clouds, gyroscopic sights for fighter planes, engines which power many American fighters, and the jet-propulsion plane.

Not the least of Britain's contributions was the good-humored patience with which the entire island population accepted the millions of Americans who dislocated what little was left of normal life, crowding trains, buses, restaurants, pubs, hotels and streets throughout the country before D-Day.

But for all the jokes about the differences, for all the occasional irritations, for all the exuberant American agreement with Churchill that the United States was the greatest military power in the world, the Yanks were welcome and made to feel welcome.

This happy breed of men has not been any too happy in the last six years, but they are justly proud of their share in the victory for which Britain fought longer than any other major power and quite certainly they fulfilled Churchill's May, 1940, promise in Commons.

"We shall not flag or fail, we shall go on to the end. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans. We shall fight with growing confidence and strength in the air. We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches. We shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight in the fields and in the streets. We shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender, and even if, which I do not for a moment believe, this island or a large part of it were subjugated and starving, then our Empire beyond the seas, armed and guarded by the British fleet, would carry on the struggle until in God's good time the new world with all of its power and might steps forth to the rescue and liberation of the old."

TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(From The Daily Colonist of May 8, 1920)

[illegible] for Toronto—Mrs. Harold Fleming, chairman of the Victoria and District branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society, having been appointed provincial representative on the Red Cross advisory and consultative committee, has left for Toronto to attend meetings there.

FIFTY YEARS AGO

(From The Daily Colonist of May 8, 1895)

The City—The Single Tax Club meeting at Temperance Hall last night was well attended and short addresses were made by Messrs. Cohen, Macmillan, Beyridge and West.

SEVENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO

(From The Daily British Colonist of May 8, 1870)

Band Here—The band of H.M.S. Zealous performed on Foster's wharf yesterday afternoon and drew a number of ladies and gentlemen. The band is one of the finest that has visited this city.

Observation Car

By G.B.

Between December, 1939, and December, 1944, the Canadian Red Cross packed 13,500,000 food parcels for prisoners of war. Last year 5,594,836 parcels were sent to save many prisoners from slow starvation in Axis camps. Purchases of the [illegible] and included 1,444,200 yards of gauze, 80,000,000 food items, 141,960 gallons of cod liver oil, 584,400 yards of flannelette, 268,915 pounds of knitting yarn and 10,000,000 cigarettes per month. In five years the society sent 2,000,000 pounds of jam to England . . . Aims and objects of the newly incorporated Civil Defence Guild of British Columbia are to protect and aid civilian population from the effects and consequences of enemy attack during wartime, to perpetuate the Civil Defence organization, to protect homes from disasters of every description, to aid rehabilitation organizations, to concern itself with the relief of suffering, misery and want, to form neighborhood councils, to concern itself with encouragement of honor in public service, and to cultivate a spirit of fraternity . . . Unter den Linden in Berlin is now probably known as Under den Rubble . . . The Molotov cocktail consists of a quart bottle filled with two parts of gasoline and one part of oil. It has a wad of cotton waste taped to the bottom, and was used against tanks . . . Pacts of friendship will not last without acts of friendship . . . Maps supplied to paratroopers contain a phosphorescent ingredient that makes outlines glow in the dark . . . The Rolls-Royce Merlin engine, used with such telling effect to power planes during the Allied air offensive is so accurately built that it will operate 800 hours without a general overhaul. The world-famous engine will be used extensively in passenger and freight planes after the war.

The Hess Affair

Rudolf Hess once termed the only man trusted by Hitler, created one of the fantastic legends of the war when he borrowed an Me-110 fighter plane and fled to England on May 10, 1941.

Why should Hess, the No. 3 Nazi, Hitler's alter ego and editor of Mein Kampf, have flown the coop? Britons said it wasn't desertion, that Hess wanted to get Britain out of the war so Hitler could attack Russia unmolested from the west.

Britons have always felt that when Hess came tumbling down in a parachute to be captured by a farmer with a pitchfork, they gained one of the important prizes of the war.

ROYAL AIR FORCE PILOT

CANADIAN "WREN"

CANADIAN INFANTRYMAN

CANADIAN NURSING SISTER

BRITISH TOMMY

SOUTH AFRICAN GUNNER

ROYAL NAVY RATING

AUSTRALIAN SOLDIER

R.C.N. ABLE SEAMAN

R.C.A.F. AIR GUNNER

CANADIAN "WD"

AMERICAN DOUGHBOY

Comrades in Arms

NEW ZEALAND ARTILLERYMAN

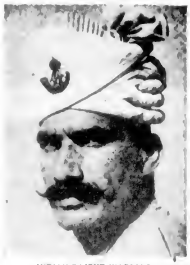
CANADIAN "CWAC"

BELGIAN PARATROOPER

FRENCH POILU

NORWEGIAN AIRMAN

CHINESE SOLDIER


INDIAN RAJPUT WARRIOR

CANADIAN MERCHANT SEAMAN

POLISH AIRMAN

INDIAN SAILOR

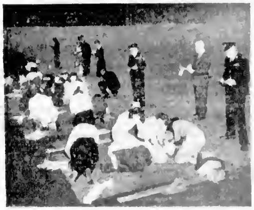
DUTCH TANK DRIVER

RUSSIAN SOLDIER

MISS CANADA SELLING WAR STAMPS

VICTORY LOAN DISPLAY

ISSUING RATION BOOKS



LEARNING FIRST AID

SALVAGING THE POTS AND PANS

THE HOME FRONT

Highlights in the War Effort of Greater Victoria Citizens

Outstanding Victory Loan Record

	Objective	Subscriptions
First Victory Loan	$ 9,500,000	$10,426,400
Second Victory Loan	10,500,000	11,653,650
Third Victory Loan	10,860,000	13,572,550
Fourth Victory Loan	15,000,000	17,356,050
Fifth Victory Loan	15,000,000	15,690,950
Sixth Victory Loan	15,000,000	16,015,430
Seventh Victory Loan	15,430,000	16,272,650
Totals	$91,290,000	$99,987,700

This outstanding record of Greater Victoria Victory Loan subscriptions tells only part of the story of financial support given Canada's war effort. Two war loans preceded the Victory Loans, for which no Victoria figures are available.

Thousands of residents regularly bought War Savings Stamps and Certificates, to a total of $2,214,520 for Vancouver Island. Total Victory Loan subscriptions for the Island amounted to $119,167,100.

These figures, supplied by the National War Finance Committee, include general canvass, special names and subscriptions made by Canadian industrial concerns credited to this area.

REFLECTING the spirit of mercy in a war-torn world, the Red Cross has played a magnificent role ... dressings and 14,372 items of varied surgical supplies, making 123,333 knitted and sewn garments. It involved 1400 women knitting and sewing for 33 units and 33 affiliated groups, and the labor of 125 women in the Red Cross workroom, 1010 Government Street.

Subscriptions to the prisoner-of-war fund grew from $12 in 1940 to $7,304.84 in 1943, and by the end of February, 1945, the figure had grown to $14,770.

RED Cross Superfluities Store turned over to Red Cross headquarters up to the end of 1944 no less than $52,600 realized from the sale of a varied assortment of household items, jewelry, pictures, and knick-knacks of all kinds donated by the general public.

SALVAGE Corps of B.C., with a record outstanding among salvage organizations in Canada, collected over eleven and a half million pounds of material for the war effort, including scrap iron, aluminum, [illegible] paper, rubber, fat and other salvable items. From the proceeds approximately $23,000 was donated to war charities.

THE Welcome Club Branch of the Salvage Corps, established last Summer, has been of service to more than 2,000 callers of the armed forces, including many returned from overseas, giving them information and advice on many problems connected with rehabilitation and other matters.

NEARLY a million visits were paid by servicemen to the Victoria Y.M.C.A. Some 101,600 cups of coffee were served, 75,000 beds were made, 48,000 swam in the pool and 300,000 sought desk service.

SINCE its opening in 1940 Prince Robert House, operated by the Navy League, [illegible] provid[illegible] for men of [illegible] [illegible] welcoming men of all services, catered to an average of 300 servicemen daily. An average of 7,000 meals monthly were served.

HOSTESS House entertained over 524,000 servicemen and women in 51 months. The official opening was in November, 1940, but keeping of records did not start until 1941.

FOLLOWING the attack on Pearl Harbor more than 14,500 respirators were [illegible] school [illegible] and Civil Defence personnel of Greater Victoria. Altogether a total of 47,000 respirators were received by Civil Defence organization of the city and the balance numbering some 32,800 were stored at strategic points throughout the [illegible] in case of an emergency.

CANADIAN Legion War Services [illegible] was organized in Victoria area in 1940. It expanded to the point where it was operating three vehicles, had charge of a large building with auditorium, etc., at [illegible] [illegible] peak [illegible] at [illegible] camps and forts had an annual [illegible] of $100,000.

MORE than 231,875 [illegible] were [illegible] [illegible] 173,560 men who slept in the building, 500,230 who had meals, and 61,170 who used the [illegible] [illegible] Navy Army [illegible]

[illegible] $124,9[illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] 4,240 [illegible] War Relief [illegible] garments [illegible] children [illegible]

IN [illegible] 24 different [illegible]

[illegible]

tan departments in fighting fires. At some points training of these men resulted in organization of voluntary fire brigades where trained organized fire fighters were lacking previously. Victoria trained 1,176 individuals, Saanich 1,900, Oak Bay 703 and Esquimalt 761 for Civil Defence.

VICTORIA plant of Boeing Aircraft of Canada Ltd. produced float, float braces and hull furnishings for Catalina flying boats, carrying out this programme from its inception in July, 1943, until September, 1944. Then it switched to making parts for the B-29 Superfortress. Several hundred persons, largely women, were employed.

OF lasting value in years ahead will be the first aid and home nursing training given by the St. John Ambulance Association for this

AMBULANCE CORPS

knowledge may be used again and again in civilian life. From 1939 to 1944 inclusive awards totalled 9,372.

OPERATING over six [illegible] the Committee for Medical Aid to China, seeking to alleviate China's desperate lack of medical supplies, raised $43,194 and sent to China 25 space tons of clothes, 15 space tons of bandages, and eight space tons of blankets. Since shipping became [illegible] been devoted [illegible] bazaar [illegible]

WHEN Japan['s] [illegible] Pearl Harbor threw the shadow [illegible] Vancouver Island [illegible] Reserve [illegible] [illegible] Hundreds of [illegible] some taking medical [illegible]

[illegible]

A TOTAL of 1,108 persons gave a total of 384,000 [illegible] the blood bank was open.

A TOTAL of 4,000 [illegible] were collected and shipped overseas through Greek War Relief.

GREATER Victoria contributed more than $39,400 to the Canadian Aid to Russia Fund, of which $ [illegible] 820 was earmarked for the relief of Sebastopol. Shipments of 346 [illegible] made [illegible] 1942, the date [illegible] Fund opened.

WOMEN volunteers made an outstanding contribution to the war effort in distributing ration books. In Greater Victoria in five distributions, approximately 429,200 books were issued.

IN a few months the [illegible] new Children of France Group raised approximately $ [illegible] 000 to supply food, medicine and clothing in liberated France.

BRITISH Bundles [illegible] Salvage Corps of British Columbia sent 2,389 cases, 74 tons, of men's, women's and children's clothing, layettes and bedding, boots and shoes to Great Britain, maintaining a large workroom for repairing articles before shipping them overseas.

CONTRIBUTIONS by Greater Victoria to the Lord Mayor's Fund, established for the relief of bombed citizens of England, received and forwarded by the mayor's office totalled $74,333.

UNDER auspices of the Victoria Kinsmen Club $15,000 was raised for the Milk for Britain Fund, representing 350,000 quarts of milk sent from Greater Victoria to Britain.

AMONG many [illegible] war threatened [illegible] was provision of air raid shelters [illegible] a large number of downtown buildings and construction of government and civic vaults for safekeeping of valuable records.

TWO Victoria [illegible] ships. Dozens of smaller craft such as tugboats, R.C.A.F. [illegible] boats and others were built by active smaller concerns. Yarrows Ltd., after building two 10,000-ton freighters, shifted to naval vessels and constructed 17 frigates and [illegible]

WOMAN SHIPBUILDER

[illegible] ferries, having [illegible] to date. Victoria Machinery Depot Co. Ltd. emphasized [illegible] building [illegible] Victory freighters and five [illegible] tankers, but also [illegible] Each company [illegible] two years [illegible] employ[ed] [illegible]

ORGANIZED in 194[illegible] Branch [illegible] Society [illegible] days and other [illegible] sent overseas over 7,000 pounds [illegible] quilts [illegible]

WARTIME Housing [illegible] 425 houses [illegible] war workers [illegible] were in Esquimalt [illegible] James Bay and [illegible] of Victoria.

NATIONAL Housing Registry, in operation from December, 1942, to February 16, 1945, placed 10,434 [illegible] and others in housing accommodation. This duty has now been assumed by the Emergency Shelter Administration.

TO provide homes for a greatly increased wartime population National Housing Administration leased a total of 28 buildings for conversion into suites to accommodate 197 families. The programme is still not complete.

WAR activity of the City of Victoria was varied. The City made a presentation to the frigate Beacon Hill, adopted the Russian city of Sevastopol, presented medallions to war heroes and noted visitors, subscribed heavily to Victory Loan issues, and helped in many other directions.

GASOLINE [illegible] innovations. Greater Victoria gas consumption dropped [illegible] while [illegible] parts of British Columbia used more. Taking the place of sightseeing buses were horse-drawn [illegible] and [illegible] buggies. Many firms used horses [illegible]

APPROXIMATELY 415,600 servicemen and women, war workers and citizens of Greater Victoria attended civic-sponsored entertainments in the war years 1940-44 inclusive. Fifty-seven cheer-up concerts at Beacon Hill Park attracted 212,000. Sixty-three band concerts also at Beacon Hill entertained 165,000. Dances to the number of 26 were held for servicemen and women and 16,800 attended. Twenty-three Sunday evening concerts attracted 21,000.

IN the years 1941-44 [illegible] Women's Auxiliary [illegible] Royal Canadian Army Service Corps sent overseas 481 parcels at a cost of $1,01[illegible]. Records of gift parcels for 1939 and 1940 are not available.

Women's Auxiliary to the Royal Canadian Army Medical Corps [illegible] gifts to two units: No. 16 Canadian General Hospital and No. 13 Canadian Field Dressing Station. [illegible] gift parcels [illegible] pounds of Christmas cake [illegible] 300 [illegible] articles. Six shipments of candy [illegible] Christmas parcels [illegible] number.

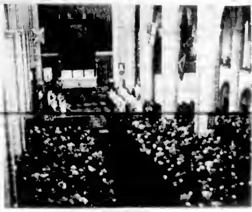
To the men of the Princess Patricia's Canadian Light Infantry has gone a continuous flow of items from its Women's Auxiliary. Knitted garments alone were valued at over $2,000. The Auxiliary has also sent 150 pounds of [illegible] 100 pounds of dried fruit and raisins, 100 pounds of cheese and varied canned goods, 100 pounds of candy, 1,450 pounds of powdered milk, 600 pounds of soap, 1,212,500 cigarettes, 100 pounds of Christmas cake, 800 candles, 730 jerkins, hundreds of books, 8,000 packages of candy [illegible] and a host of other items.

Women's Auxiliary [illegible] sent overseas 12,000 wool [illegible] 1,000 [illegible] bags, 300 jerkins, thousands of packages of mints and bars, 5,000 packages of [illegible] 1,[illegible]00,000 cigarettes and 140 pounds [illegible]

Women's Auxiliary to the Royal Canadian Navy [illegible] approximately $18,106 [illegible] provided comforts [illegible] afloat.

[illegible] R.A.F. [illegible]

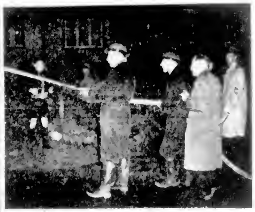
[illegible] 1942 to send comforts [illegible] British Commonwealth [illegible] Women's Auxiliary [illegible] 366,[illegible] cigarettes [illegible] food parcels [illegible] 319 knitted articles.



PRAYERS FOR VICTORY

MAGAZINES FOR SERVICEMEN

DONATING BLOOD FOR OVERSEAS



A.R.P. FIRE FIGHTERS

RED CROSS CORPS ON PARADE

A.R.P. FIRST AID STATION

BUILDING SHIPS FOR VICTORY

ENTERTAINING THE TROOPS

BUNDLES FOR BRITAIN

War Adds to Colorful History Of Esquimalt Naval Base

Esquimalt, where soma colorful bits of history have been enactad from time to time since the firat craft manned by Caucasians dropped anchor off its wooded shores in 1790, has added another full and interesting chapter to the book during the past five years.

[illegible] turned its interests on the West Coast over to the Dominion authorities in 1910, there was not very much there in the way of ships and equipment of offensive or defensive calibre a little over five years ago to justify its one-time reputation as another "Gibraltar of Britain in the Pacific."

Because Empire policy had been concerned with doing away with armaments and the majority of Canadians naturally hated anything that pertained to war even remotely, in all appearances the naval service of Canada was on the way out for keeps by midsummer of the year 1939. There was in fact for years previous to that time a consistent effort to do away with the armed forces of Canada, land and sea.

On both coasts of Canada in September, 1939, there were in all 15 naval vessels in the Royal Canadian Navy, with some 1,700 men serving afloat and ashore—mostly ashore. Most of the ships and the greater number of "hands" were on the East Coast. Esquimalt had its dockyard and its Royal Navy-built buildings and jetties, its naval barracks and a naval cemetery in which rest the remains of sailormen who had helped Britannia rule the waves in various periods of service.

WAR GREAT TRANSFORMER

Nothing can alter the appearance of a seaside port, especially if it has defence pretensions, or quicken the tempo of its defenders faster than a declaration of war. In no time at all measures had been taken to frustrate any attempt by an enemy to gain entrance to Esquimalt Harbor in the early months following the Nazi conquest of Poland. Mines were laid, submarine nets set, old batteries made effective and new ones established, while preparations were made for mounting anti-aircraft guns at various points.

With the war still to continue in other theatres, it is not the proper time to hint at what was accomplished on shores adjacent to the naval base or mention the location of defence units within the harbor of Esquimalt. A transformation was brought about rapidly and the Esquimalt of five years ago is an entirely different place today. Numerous buildings have been erected, ships come and go and men from every province of Canada, wearing the uniform of the Canadian Navy, carry on in the tradition of the naval service.

The present status of Esquimalt represents a lot of hard work. Reduced to a small group of officers and ratings, mostly good men and true, there were fortunately enough to commence the build-up of a competent naval service when the need arose. Everyone connected with Canada's prewar sea force proved that he could rise to meet any emergency which might threaten the country. All hands did, with the result that in a short time everything pertaining to Canada's sea effort on the West Coast was moving smoothly.

There was much to be done. With a programme of shipbuilding under way, it meant the recruiting of young men and their training to man the vessels as they were [illegible] and commissioned. Esquimalt became a depot for training large numbers of recruits and as sea service became available men were ready to go aboard ships. They had been trained in the ways of sailormen, knew how to serve in the departments from stokehold to signals and already had some knowledge of naval gunnery.

OPENED TRAINING SCHOOL

The shipbuilding programme also required material for officer [illegible]. A school for intensive training of commissioned officers was hurriedly opened at an ideal location for such an institution on Esquimalt Lagoon and many of Canada's first ships furthered the training of the material turned out at Royal Roads, which has since become Canada's official naval college where officers for the Royal Canadian Navy have been in training for some time.

The [illegible] war brought another innovation which [illegible] navy men ten years ago might have laughed at had the suggestion been then put forward seriously. It was the [illegible] of women into the naval service on this coast. In response to appeals to release men for more [illegible] women responded in large numbers and in many ways contributed to bringing about victory in Europe. Whether they will be needed or not when the second phase of the war, the defeat of Japan, is brought about, they will [illegible] have the satisfaction of having done their part in the cause of freedom.

Due to the demands of war Esquimalt has taken on a new lease of life since September, 1939, [illegible] be prolonged indefinitely if the [illegible] of the present Minister of Canada's naval affairs, Hon. Angus Macdonald, are [illegible] out. In a world not yet ready for universal brotherhood and in the light of two terrific wars in the space of a century, it is not the time for altruism. We may expect Esquimalt to retain its present status as the West Coast Canadian naval base for a long time to come. Until a better era dawns Esquimalt might do worse than add to its strength of total war years and be something more than a token force on the side of total peace.—F.M.K.

Total Allied losses in the [illegible] of Pantelleria, Mediterranean island, were 40 airmen and fewer than 20 aircraft.

The Home Front

CHURCHES of Greater Victoria played an important part in the local war effort. Not only did the cathedrals, churches and synagogues welcome visiting and resident servicemen and women to their services, but dozens of young peoples groups arranged social hours for those in uniform following evening services, and many women's groups connected with churches contributed hours of effort to wartime tasks. Observance of days of prayer and the unique noon-time services of prayer held on the streets in the early days of the invasion of France further emphasized the part played by the church congregations during the war.

FITTING GAS MASKS

WARTIME HOUSING

AIR RAID SHELTER

THE [illegible] Bal[illegible] [illegible]

KNIGHTS [illegible]

[illegible]

BRITISH [illegible]

"Take These Men for Your Example"

Photo by [illegible] Photographer

[illegible]

THE defeat of Germany was a costly one for many Victoria and Vancouver Island homes. Soldiers, sailors and airmen from this area were in the forefront of a dozen battlegrounds, serving with gallantry and distinction against the Nazi hordes and their Axis partners. Many of them paid the supreme sacrifice.

According to records compiled from the files of The Daily Colonist, up to April 30, 1945, more than 700 Vancouver Island men were listed as casualties during the war, exclusive of those wounded who would number many hundreds more. The record shows that Vancouver Island boys have served on almost every front, on land, at sea and in the air.

Airmen from this district [illegible] in the R.C.A.F., the R.A.F. and the United States Air Force have flown in the Battle of Britain, over Europe, in Ceylon, the Middle East and the Far East. Local soldiers have fought at Hongkong, Singapore, Dieppe, in Egypt and Tunisia, in Sicily, Italy and France, in Belgium, Holland and Germany. Victoria sailors have sailed the seven seas, on convoy duty, in pitched battles with enemy ships and on invasion operations.

The figures shown hereunder are not complete. Official casualty lists do not [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] made by [illegible] area to the date of [illegible]

R.C.A.F.: Killed 91, presumed dead or believed killed 63, missing, 112, prisoners, 30, died on active service 5.

R.A.F.: Killed 9, missing 6.

United States Air Force: Killed, 3, prisoner, 1.

Canadian Army: Killed or died of wounds: On Western Front 1[illegible], in Sicily [illegible], Italy 59, in Hongkong 3, [illegible] 23. Missing 26, missing [illegible] presumed dead [illegible]. Prisoners 31.

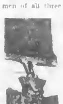
British Army: Killed 2.

R.C.N.: Killed or died of wounds [illegible]

[illegible]

Vancouver Island Soldier Won Empire's Highest Decoration

Many decorations for gallantry and distinguished service in the field have been won by Victoria and Vancouver Island men of all three services during the war. Men from here have set up an enviable record for devotion to duty and heroism under fire.



VICTORIA CROSS

One of them, Major Charles Ferguson Hoey, of Duncan, was posthumously awarded the highest honor of all, the Victoria Cross, for supreme bravery in leading an attack under heavy machine-gun fire at the Ngakyedauk Pass in Arakan, Burma, on February 1944. He had previously won the Military Cross for leading a raid against the Japanese at Maungdaw in August 1943.

Son of Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson Hoey of Duncan, Charles Hoey was born and educated there. Early in life he chose the arms for his career. While still in his teens he belonged to the 62nd Battery, Canadian Artillery, a non-permanent active militia unit. In 1933 he went to England and enlisted in the ranks of the West Kent Regiment.

He was soon nominated to attend the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and on graduation from that famous institution in 1936 he was commissioned as a second lieutenant in the Lincolnshire Regiment. He went to India with his battalion six months later, serving on the Northwest Frontier and other parts of India.

The Lincolnshire Regiment, one of the many British Army units which, under the supreme command of Lord Louis Mountbatten, has stubbornly fought the Japanese invaders of Burma. Charles Hoey saw more than his share of steam- [illegible] and [illegible] in that [illegible] and was [illegible] Spring of 1943 he [illegible] ing [illegible]

The [illegible] of Major Hoey's VC [illegible]

THE CITATION

On February [illegible] 1944, Major Hoey [illegible] [illegible] position at all costs.

After [illegible]

Major Hoey [illegible]

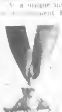
[illegible] a Bren [illegible] from one of the men and [illegible] from the hip led his company on to the [illegible] [illegible] difficulty keeping up with him, and Major Hoey reached the enemy strongpost first, where he killed all the occupants before being [illegible] wounded.

Major Hoey's outstanding gallantry and leadership [illegible] total disregard of personal safety and his grim determination to reach the objective resulted in the capture of [illegible] position.

MAJOR C. F. HOEY, V.C., M.C.

[illegible] Ngakyedauk Pass in Arakan, Burma.

[illegible]



MEMORIAL CROSS

[illegible] presented by Lieutenant-Governor W. C. Woodward with the Victoria Cross won by her gallant son [illegible] the Military Cross awarded him. Mrs. Hoey [illegible] Canadian [illegible]

[illegible] General G. R. Pearkes, [illegible] Pacific Command [illegible] a V.C. winner of the last war, made a special trip from Vancouver to be present and to greet Mr. and Mrs. Hoey. Premier John Hart and members of his Cabinet [illegible] the ceremony [illegible] leading military [illegible] district.

Mr. and Mrs. Hoey [illegible]

The service was simple and [illegible] Canadian [illegible]

Victoria Shipyards Play Big Role in Battle of the Seas

In common with many communities across Canada, busy turning out urgently needed supplies and implements of warfare, Greater Victoria played a conspicuous part since the early months of 1940 in the battle for freedom, particularly in connection with the building of ships—good ships at that—for the Royal Canadian and Allied Merchant Navies.

[illegible] shipyards ranked with the best of a like design constructed anywhere in America, testifying eloquently as they steamed in their various services to the skill and patriotism of the men and women who fashioned and turned them out.

Contributing a share to the downfall of Nazism Greater Victoria can take pardonable pride in the achievements of its shipbuilding plants during the past five years. The local shipbuilding story will be one worth remembering in days to come. It well illustrates what the will to do can accomplish under the most adverse circumstances, for there were many difficult obstacles to overcome in the preliminary stages before the first hulls were launched and the construction of bigger and more formidable craft was endorsed and undertaken.

When Madman Hitler and his equally unbalanced company smashed into Poland, sowing a wind of conquest which was destined to bring about a whirlwind of defeat, no one hereabouts would have been crystal-gazer enough to foretell that in a short time Greater Victoria would be engaged in turning out steel vessels in an Empire attempt to meet the challenge of the German pig-boats, which threatened, with the toll of ship sinkings in the early days of the war, to sever disastrously the life-lines running between Britain and her sister Dominions.

SHIPBUILDING SPURT SOON SPENT

Victoria built some ships during the first world war. They were for the most part constructed of wood; but there were several launched which were built of steel. Following the Armistice the shipbuilding spurt was soon spent and the men who had some skill, particularly in steel ship work, drifted away. Between 1918 and 1940, a period of twenty-one years, the rivet-guns remained silent, for no steel ship construction was attempted. Some repair work was done in Victoria and at Esquimalt, but it was never enough to employ any considerable number of men or provide any opportunities for youngsters to learn the crafts that go with shipbuilding.

All this was fully appreciated by the heads of local firms engaged in ship repair and small boat building [illegible] immediate pre-war years. But although the prospects for creating large shipbuilding organizations were meagre enough they did not falter when the call came in early 1940 for information concerning plant capacities and status of skilled workmen. They offered "the works," believing that with the few experienced men they had and any more that might be obtained ships could be built locally as good as any if supplies were available as required. Local yards got some orders because of this faith.

When the orders were received it was a case of starting at scratch. Existing plants had to be remodeled, certain machinery secured wherever possible and a fine-comb search instituted to locate any stray tradesman who might have some knowledge of steel ship construction in his makeup. All this was not so easy, particularly in connection with manpower, for along all waterfronts of Canada there was a lack of men versed in shipbuilding skills because of a lack of building for at least two decades. Few could qualify and others were seeking out the little [illegible] at the same time.

[illegible] of the demand keymen [illegible] Manpower [illegible] the great problem. The answer to that soon became [illegible] intensive instruction [illegible] were organized and young [illegible] were [illegible] taught to work [illegible] and weld [illegible] as the armed forces [illegible] more and more men and the source of supply had to satisfy [illegible] service and war work needs, a solution was found in the hiring of women and teaching them something about the crafts. Women responded magnificently.

ROUTINE SMOOTH AS TIME PASSED

As the organizations grew, the [illegible] became smoother and from [illegible] skilled and experienced workers in early 1940 in [illegible] two years there were more than 8,000 men and women in local [illegible] training [illegible] and wooden service [illegible] be built. And they [illegible] them to A1 [illegible]. With the increase in skilled workers, orders for larger ships were forthcoming. From building little [illegible] and 6,500-ton freighters it [illegible] long before 10,000-ton cargo [illegible] of the same tonnage, [illegible] port [illegible]

[illegible] attended [illegible] shipbuilding [illegible] enthusiasm and [illegible] concerned [illegible] confidence of the [illegible] of shipping in [illegible] additional orders [illegible] meant yard facilities [illegible] expanded and both [illegible] plants [illegible] smaller yards rose [illegible] and provided facilities guaranteeing the uninterrupted construction of the ships required. Asking for greater effort, the men and women responded and gave their [illegible] to put the ships in the water as [illegible] humanly possible. It was a fine effort and the workers can [illegible] claim a share in victory. It [illegible] went to show too that Victorians [illegible] meet most emergency calls when the need is great.—F.M.K.

The aerial [illegible] boomeranged on Hitler [illegible] after lighting the Luftwaffe [illegible] [illegible] saw gigantic bomber fleets of the Allies [illegible] war production centres and [illegible] on the home front.

The Home Front

FACILITIES of both Royal Jubilee and St. Joseph's Hospitals were placed at the disposal of the armed forces for the treatment of service patients throughout the war. The use of X-ray and technical equipment was in demand at all times. The Jubilee Hospital built in the second year of the war an addition providing 85 more beds to keep pace with the ceaseless demands for hospital care, not only from the armed forces, but from the greatly increased population of Greater Victoria. The Jubilee is now building a further addition, a [illegible] wing to provide for approximately 100 more patients.

RESERVE ARMY ON GUARD

GASOLINE SHORTAGE

AIR RAID SIREN

[illegible]

RISE AND FALL OF THIRD GERMAN REICH

1933: HITLER COMES TO POWER

1936: OCCUPIES [illegible] ZONE MAR. 7

1938: [illegible] AUSTRIA MAR. 13

1938: [illegible] SUDETENLAND, OCT. 10

1939: [illegible] CZECHOSLOVAKIA MAR. 14; MEMEL MAR. 21

1939: CONQUERS HALF OF POLAND (Partition Agreement With Russia Sept. 28)

1940: GRABS DENMARK APR. 9; INVADES FRANCE MAY 14; COMPLETES GRAB OF BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS MAY 28

Salient Dates of War With Germany and Italy

1939

Sept. 1—**Germany invaded Poland.**
3—Britain and France declared war on Germany
10—Canada declared war on Germany
28—Germany and Russia partitioned Poland
Dec. 13—**British cruisers defeated Graf Spee in River Plate Battle.**

1940

Feb 16—Altmark boarded by British sailors and 300 prisoners rescued
April 9—**Germany invaded Norway and Denmark**
15—British and French troops landed in Norway.
May 2—British evacuated southern Norway
10—Germany invaded the Low Countries
June 3—**British evacuated Dunkerque.**
10—Canada declared war on Italy.
22—German-French armistice agreement signed.
Aug 8—Italians began offensive in Egypt.
15—Germany attacked Britain with 1,000 planes
16—British evacuated British Somaliland
Sept. 15—**R.A.F. repelled German air blitz of Britain, destroying at least 185 planes.**
Oct 18—British announced R.A.F. foiled German attempt to invade Britain September 18
Dec 9—British started attack in Western Egypt
11—Fleet Air Arm attacked Italian fleet at Taranto

1941

Jan 22—British captured Tobruk, Libya, taking 25,000 prisoner
Feb 25—Italian Somaliland conquered
Mar 10—British troops embarked from Alexandria for Greece.
16—British recaptured British Somaliland.
24—Axis forces started counter-offensive in Libya
28—Italian fleet routed at Cape Matapan
April 1—Eritrea conquered by British armies
6—**Germany attacked Yugoslavia and Greece**
6—British occupied Addis Ababa
13—Axis forces recaptured Bardia, Libya
May 1—British troops withdrew from Greece
20—Germans attacked Crete in first airborne action
27—Royal Navy destroyed Bismarck.
31—British evacuated Crete
June 22—Germany, Italy and Romania declared war on Russia
July 7—U.S. naval forces landed in Iceland.
12—Britain and Russia signed agreement for joint action against Germany
Nov. 18—**British resumed offensive in Libya.**

1942

Jan 13—[illegible] Axis armies made stand near [illegible]
26—First American [illegible] arrived in Northern Ireland
29—Axis forces [illegible] Bengasi
May 30—More than 1,000 Canadians participated in 1,000-plane raid on Cologne
June 21—Axis forces captured Tobruk
29—Axis forces captured Mersa Matruh in Egypt
July 1—Germans captured Sevastopol
Aug 19—**Canadians led attack on Dieppe**
Sept 6—Axis eastward drive stopped at El Alamein
Oct. 14—**British Eighth Army started offensive at El Alamein.**
Nov 7—British and American forces landed in French North Africa.
11—Germans occupied all France
13—British Eighth Army recaptured Tobruk.
Dec 13—Axis forces retreated from El Agheila

1943

Jan 18—Seventeen-month siege of Stalingrad broken
23—British Eighth Army occupied Tripoli
Mar 28—British Eighth Army crushed Mareth Line in Tunisia
May 7—Tunis and Bizerte fell
13—Axis [illegible] in Africa ended
July 10—**Canadian, British and American troops invaded Sicily**
25—Mussolini resigned and Marshal Pietro Badoglio installed as head of military government
Aug 17—Conquest of Sicily completed
Sept. 3—Canadians landed on Italian mainland
8—**Italy surrendered unconditionally**
9—Allied Fifth Army established beachhead at Salerno
13—Germans abandoned Smolensk
Oct 1—Allied Fifth Army occupied Naples
13—Italy declared war on Germany
Dec 24—General D. D. Eisenhower appointed to direct Allied invasion of Europe from the west
28—**Ortona captured by Canadians.**

1944

Jan 4—Soviet Army crossed Polish line
22—Fifth Army established Anzio beachhead
April 2—Russians invaded Romania
May 10—Red Army captured Sevastopol
18—Cassino, Italy fell to British and Polish troops
June 4—**Allies captured Rome**
6—**Invasion of Europe started with Allied landings in Normandy.**
15—Germans started rocket bombing of England
23—Russians started new offensive in White Russia
27—Americans captured Cherbourg
July 3—Russians captured Minsk, last major German held Russian city
9—**Canadian and British tanks and infantry captured Caen.**
20—Hitler injured in assassination attempt
31—Americans broke out of Normandy peninsula and into Brittany
Aug 2—Turkey broke diplomatic relations with Germany.
16—Canadians entered Falaise
25—**General de Gaulle entered Paris as resistance virtually ended**
27—Canadian First Army thrust toward Rouen
Sept 1—British forces captured Arras as Canadians took Dieppe
3—**Brussels liberated; robot coast cut off by Canadian troops.**
7—Russians crossed Danube into Yugoslavia
11—British smashed into Netherlands; Americans crossed German border near Trier
13—Greatest air attack in history as Allies dropped 10,000 tons of bombs between Siegfried Line and Berlin
17—Allied Airborne Army landed behind German lines to threaten northern tip of Westwall
22—Eighth Army ruptured Gothic Line in Italy
Oct 4—Allies landed in Greece.
9—Canadians began to clear Scheldt
13—Riga captured by Russians
14—**Athens entered by British.**
18—Russians crossed into East Prussia
20—Belgrade occupied by Russians
Nov 10—V2 bomb attacks launched on England
12—Tirpitz sunk by R.A.F.
22—Mulhouse captured by French.
30—Antwerp opened to Allied shipping
Dec 4—Canadians captured Ravenna, Italy
16—Germans opened counter-offensive towards Meuse
20—German offensive on Western Front checked

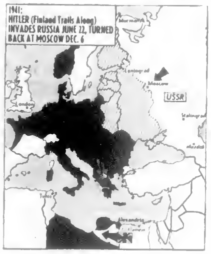
1945

Jan 12—Russian Winter offensive opened
2?—Russians captured [illegible]
?—Belgian bulge collapsed into German rout
29—Red Army invaded Northeastern Germany
Feb — Russians reached Oder River
4—**Churchill, Roosevelt, Stalin met at Yalta to plan final defeat of Germany.**
8—Canadian First Army launched attack on northern flank of West Wall
1?—British and Canadian troops reached Rhine
Mar 6—U.S. troops entered Cologne
7—Americans established bridgehead across Rhine
19—8,000 Allied planes rocked Germany in great aerial assault
24—**British and Canadians swept across Rhine as final offensive opened**
April 1—Allies closed trap on Ruhr. Canadians drove into Holland
10—U.S. troops captured Hannover
12—**President Roosevelt died suddenly.**
13—Russians captured Vienna
22—Russians entered Berlin
?—Canadians entered Northeast Holland
26—British forces took Bremen.
27—**Western Allies and Russians linked up on the Elbe River**
28—Mussolini executed by Italian patriots
29—Venice fell to British Eighth Army. Americans entered Milan
May 1—Hitler reported killed in Berlin
2—**German forces in Italy surrendered unconditionally. Berlin captured**
7—**GERMANY CAPITULATED**

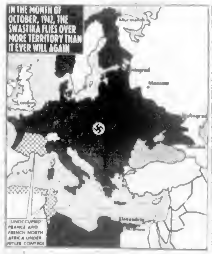
1940: NORWAY FALLS AND ITALY JOINS NAZIS JUNE 10

1940: PETAIN CAPITULATES JUNE 22 (France Divided by Armistice Terms). HUNGARY, ROMANIA, BULGARIA JOIN HITLER NOV. 24

1941: OVERRUNS YUGOSLAVIA APR. 17; GREEK ARMY SURRENDERS APR. 28; CRETE INVADED MAY 20



1941: HITLER (Finland Trails Along) INVADES RUSSIA JUNE 22, TURNED BACK AT MOSCOW DEC. 6



IN THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1942, THE SWASTIKA FLIES OVER MORE TERRITORY THAN IT EVER WILL AGAIN

1942: ALLIES INVADE NORTH AFRICA NOV. 8; HITLER ENGULFS REST OF FRANCE NOV. 11; RUSSIANS STOP HITLER AT STALINGRAD NOV. 19

1943: HITLER KICKED OUT OF NORTH AFRICA AT TUNIS MAY 12; RUSSIANS SWEEPING NAZIS WESTWARD

1943: HITLER LOSES SICILY AUG. 17; ALLIES INVADE ITALY SEPT. 3; RUSSIANS STILL SWEEPING NAZIS . . .

1944: HITLER LOSES ROME JUNE 4; D-DAY JUNE 6 RUSSIANS STILL SWEEPING ETC. . .

1945 OPENS: ALLIES UPON SIEGFRIED LINE; FINLAND, BALKANS LIBERATED; SOVIET BALTIC-TO-CARPATHIAN OFFENSIVE BEGINS

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ALLIES CLOSE IN ON RHINE; RED ARMY ALONG ODER

V-E DAY